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The BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Sunday Edition

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VOL XXII NO I | BOMBAY SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1934 | SIXTEEN PAGES

FULL TEXT OF INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

Reciprocity Of Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment Agreed To

LIFT OF BOYCOTT ON MONDAY

Issue Of New Tariff Act Raised

Delegations To Proceed To Actual Drafting Of Pact

The new Indo-Japanese trade treaty will remain in force till March 31, 1937, irrespective of whether Burma is separated from India or not.

The Japanese Spinners' boycott of Indian Raw Cotton will be lifted from Monday (8th).

Simultaneously, Japan and India will begin to accord the most-favoured-nation treatment to each other's trade.

The flow of trade between the two countries, which in recent months has been stemmed by tariff walls and boycotts, will now continue its normal course for at least three years.

JAPAN ACTIVE AS EVER.

Japan has not let grass grow under her feet. Almost immediately on the formal conclusion of the Treaty yesterday, the Japanese plenipotentiary raised the issue of the new Tariff Act. He drew Sir Joseph Bhore's attention to the "prohibitive" nature of the new duties.

The Indian Commerce Member assured Japan that India merely wished to protect her industries. She was not influenced by any hostility towards Japan.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

The following is the record of proceedings of a meeting between the Japanese and Indian representatives on the 5th January, 1934, at the Government of India Secretariat at New Delhi.

For Japan, His Excellency Mr. Setsuzo Sawada, His Imperial Majesty's envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Masumu Terao, Director of the Bureau of Foreign Trade Department of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Tetsuichiro Miyake, Consul General.

For India, the Hon. Sir Joseph Bhore, Member of the Executive Council, Railways and Commerce, the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, Member of the Executive Council, Industries and Labour.

H. E. SAWADA'S STAMEMENT.

H. E. Mr. Sawada spoke as follows:—"I am happy to state that an agreement of views has been reached between the Japanese and Indian delegations on all important problems relative to the commercial relations between Japan and India including:

(1) The most favoured nation treatment to be accorded reciprocally to the goods of the two countries,

(2) the negotiations to be held concerning the modification of customs duties that may adversely affect the trade interests of the two countries,

(3) the measures to be taken to correct the effects of the exchange fluctuation,

(4) the duties applicable to Japanese cotton piecegoods imported into India,

(5) the quota to be applicable to such Japanese goods, and

(6) the enforcement of the present agreement.

I take the liberty to state my understanding of the agreements of views arrived at between the two delegations on these problems which, I trust, will be concurred in by the Indian Delegation.

RECIPROCITY.

(1) "Most-Favoured-Nation treatment in respect of Customs Duties:"

Japan and India shall reciprocally accord the most-favoured-nation treatment to any article the produce manufacture of the other country.

(2) "Negotiations to be held concerning the modification of Customs Tariff."

Subject to the reservation by both countries of the right to make such changes in their customs tariffs as may be necessary for the protection of their own interests, Japan and India agree that should any modification of the customs tariffs by either country result in the trade interests of the othner being adversely affected in any appreciable measure they shall upon the request of the country so affected enter into negotiations with the object of reconciling as far as possible the trade interests of the two countries.

EXCHANGE FLUCTUATION.

(3) "Measures to correct the effects of Exchange Fluctuation:"

Notwithstanding all other agreements that have been entered into the Government of India shall have the right of imposing or varying from time to time special rates of customs duty on articles, the produce or manufacture of Japan, other or higher than those levied on similar articles, the produce or manufacture of any other country, at such rates as the Government of India

(Continued on page 5.)

BOYCOTT TO BE LIFTED

Japanese Cotton spinners Await Gesture From Govt. Of India

OSAKA, Jan. 6.

The Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association confirmed the Committee's decision to call off boycott of Indian cotton as soon as the Government of India reduced imports duties on piecegoods.—Reuter.

DELEGATES PREPARE FOR DEPARTURE

Japanese Pressman Given Send-off

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

The Japanese Official Delegation as arranged at present will leave Delhi on January 20, while the unofficial Japanese Cotton delegates are leaving on January 8 for Japan via Calcutta.

The Japanese Press representatives, about a dozen of whom have been at Simla and New Delhi for well over four months are also gradually leaving.

Mr. S. Tanaka, representative of "Ashahi" of Osaka started for Calcutta this morning to catch the Japanese boat on January 16 along with other cotton delegates. He was given a hearty sendoff by Mr. Kurata, leader of the unofficial Cotton delegation and other Japanese Pressmen, delegates and representatives of the Indian pressmen.

It is likely that His Excellency Sawada, the head of the Official Japanese Delegation after strenuous labour will take a holiday and visit Agra tomorrow.

AS ASSEMBLY CIRCLES VIEW IT

The news of successful conclusion of the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations has been received in Assembly circles with mexed satisfaction.

Mr. S. G. Jog, member of the Legislative Assembly interviewed regarding the Agreement states that the Agreement should include a clause to the effect that if the Agreement is not worked in the proper spirit and if by any underhand dealing the terms of the Agreement are sought to be evaded, then it will be open to revoke the Agreement. He requests the Government of India to find out means to indemnify agriculturists who have already disposed of their cotton at a considerable loss.—United Press.

Commerce Secretary Explains Delay To Pressmen

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Information that the publication of an official statement on the Indo-Japanese Agreement has been postponed till Tuesday morning was communicated by Mr. Stewart, the Commerce Secretary, to press representatives, whom he had called at noon to explain and communicate a statement.

No significance is attached to the postponement except that it has been found by the two Governments to be more desirable to issue a statement after the new arrangement comes into force on Monday. The statement may also be briefer than was contemplated yesterday.—A. P.

"MORNING POST" AND INDO-JAP PACT

"It May Well Affect Manchester"

LONDON, Jan. 6.

"There is at least a respite and relaxation of the tension which may last until the economic situation itself is mollified", declares the "Morning Post" commenting on the Indo-Japanese agreement. The agreement may well injure Manchester for the duty on British piecegoods remains 25 per cent. while the duty on Japanese goods has been lowered from 75 to 50 per cent. The British Government has relinquished its power and influence in its Indian policy, while maintaining the responsibility of the Indian defence.—Reuter.

TEST MATCH

To-day's Special Edition Of "Bombay Sentinel"

A special edition of the "Bombay Sentinel" will be published this evening containing the latest Test match scores.

A Day Of Dropped Catches

M. C. C. Knock Up Four Centuries While India Lose Four Good Bats For Paltry 90

From Our Special Representative.

CALCUTTA, January 6.

It was England's day again on the second day of the test match. Not only did their tail-enders successfuly defy our bowlers—and to such purpose as to take the score to the fourth hundred after England's seventh wicket had fallen at 281—but they showed that Indias bowling could be hit. It was unfortunate for India that Nissar could not reproduce the form which he had reached in the Bombay Test, while Amarsingh after being kept on for too long a period yesterday, is said to have suffered forms fever last night, and was unable to give of his best this morning.

Naidu again came to the rescue, but had C. S. Naidu accepted the catch offered to him by Verity when he was eleven a different tale of England innings might have been told. As it was no less than three easy catches were missed and the fielding side could not be congratulated on their work. It must be said in fairness to C. S. Naidu, however that his ground work was frequently applauded for its smartness and accuracy, while his catch of Jardine was a great one. But the greatest disappointment was the failure of India's star batsmen. Dilawar, who did not impress the crowd with his wicket-keeping and was frequently jeered and barracked when he failed to gather the ball properly, was just establishing himself in their favour with his pretty legside play when he was rendered "hors-de-combat". How has his peculiar stance—he stoops almost to the level of stumps when facing the bowler—is responsible for the mishap, it is hard to tell; but it is true that he was attempting no stroke off the ball and suddenly popped in its way when he appeared to have let it pass safely over his head. The "crack" resulting from the impact was so sharp that at first it seemed almost too much to hope that Dilawar could have escaped serious injury. When a stretcher and several volunteers rushed up to the prone figure on the field, anxiety increased, but after a few minutes Dilawar rose to the great relief of spectators and supported by Major C. K. Naidu, slowly walked back to the pavilion.

NAOOMAL AND NAIDU, EASY VICTIMS

Both Naoomal and Naidu C. K. Naidu threw away their wickets by taking unnecessary scoring risks. The former cut an off-ball which was well outside the off stump, and Naidu stepped right across the wicket to hook a ball which was clearly going away towards slips. Against the bowler like Clark and at so early a stage in India's innings this was a suicidal stroke for any batsman. Naidu almost got his stroke but not with the full face of the bat and was chagrined to find his wicket shattered behind him.

Amarnath too retired crestfallen, hurting his right hand finger in addition to losing his wicket. India's score would certainly have been better than it is now if he had left the ball alone. Instead he tried to play defensive stroke to an off ball without getting well behind the bat.

MERCHANT'S GREAT INNINGS.

The only redeeming feature of the drab innings was Merchant's great stand. He was a challenge in himself if not a reply to a challenge. He parried and then thrust back the invaders and when Nichols tried his bumpers against him he almost battered him into submission. His great stroke is the hook. Leaving back on his right foot Merchant hits fast-leg ball squarely and truly, when it is almost on his body. Fifteen thousand spectators were thrilled to-day when three such excellently timed strokes despatched the ball to the boundary at lightning speed. Nichols was then immediately taken off. He alone is capable of retrieving the position to-morrow.

Inderpal, the chief approver in the Punjab Conspiracy case, who was discharged by the special tribunal, but rearrested under section 302 and 307 of the I.P.C., has been remanded to custody for 14 days by the Additional District Magistrate. The case will come up for hearing on the 25th of January.—A. P.

A Nice message says: The mountain road is reopened to traffic. The skiers mentioned on January 4 have returned to hotels. A number of them are frostbitten.

ALL QUIET IN KAPURTHALA

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

All is quiet in Kapurthala, it is stated officially. Eight Mohamedans were arrested this week for threatinging public tranquility and spreading mischievous propaganda.

There have been no other developments in the State.—A. P.

NO TROUBLE IN KAPURTHALA

NEW DELHI, January 6.

Official circles deny the truth in the report about the trouble in Kapurthala State. According to officials the State authorities at Kapurthala have not requisitioned any help from the Government of India.—United Press.

INDIANS' AMAZING COLLAPSE

4 Wickets Down For 90

MAJOR NAIDU DISMISSED FOR 5, AND AMARNATH FOR ZERO!

M. C. C. Pile Up 403, Jardine Making 61

Dilawar Hussain Badly Injured And Removed From Field On Stretcher

M. C. C. (1st Innings)	*403*
All-India (1st Innings)	*90 (for 4)*

In the Second Test Match, which was continued on Saturday, England were all out in eir first innings for 403 runs. runs. Jardine 61, Townsend 40 and Verity 55 not out, were the best run-getters of the day. England occupied the wicket altogether for seven hours and 20 minutes.

INDIA'S BAD LUCK.

When India went in they had an early mishap, when Dilawar had to retire after being struck on the head from a fast bumper from Nichols and then Naoomal, C. K. Naidu and Amarnath were quickly out. Good partnership between Wazir Ali and Merchant then put on 63 runs in 82 minutes, but in the last over of the day, Wazir Ali was out to an exceliently held catch at slip for 39, scored in 100 minutes. Dilawar is understood to have received a rather bad injury, but it is expected that he will be able to bat on Sunday.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Light being very tricky at this stage the scores slowed down and Nayudu made the first double change of the day (and 25th of the innings) by himself taking over from Nissar and replacing Amarsingh with Mustaq Ali. As yesterday when he had broken up the partnership each time he came on, Nayudu immediately proceeded to dissolve the Jardine-Levett Combination before a run had been scored off him. Levett was very nearly bowled by a full pitch from Nayudu and was then beaten and bowled by the 4th ball of Nayudu's 3rd over to-day. (281—6—5).

Jardine, who was now 61 was joined by Nichols. It was Mustaq Ali's turn now to claim a wicket and he got the M.C.C. skipper out with the 4th ball of his 3rd over.

JARDINE CAUGHT.

Jardine stepped back and square cut a short one from Mushtaq Ali with great force and C. S. Nayudu fielding at cover brought off a splendid catch.

Jardine was batting for 172 minutes for 61, which included 4 boundaries. He had put on his runs mostly by means of placed shots on both sides of wicket in which some beautiful late cuts and leg-glides predominated.

NICHOLS L.B.W.

The purpose of change bowlers having been served. Nayudu brought on his regular bowlers once again and Nissar was enabled to make his first wicket of the innings.

After 300 had been reached in 335 minutes, Nichols stepped in front of straight one from Nissar and was adjudged l.b.w.

This brought Townsend and Verity together and they were not out at 12-10 p.m. with 9 and 6 respectively

FIRST FIELDING LAPSES.

Townsend was watching discreetly for the right ball to hit, and he enlivened the proceedings by hitting C. S. Nayudu for a six and beautifully pulling Gopalan against a break to the leg boundary. Verity had two "lives" in quick succession, these being the first fielding lapses of a serious nature by the Indian fielders. At 328 C. K. Nayudu came on for his fourth spell of innings and should have got his fourth wicket off his first ball, but C. S. Nayudu fielding in the gully missed a cut by Verity which passed over his shoulders. Verity who was now 11 was again missed at 21 when Mushtaq Ali dropped the easiest of chances at point.

In Nissar's last over before lunch, Townsend was hit just above the heart by a bumper from Nissar, but he resumed after two minutes. Both batsmen were scoring freely and were taking plenty of risks when at 1 p.m. adjournment was made for lunch. The total then being 371 for 8 wickets.

SENSATIONAL START AFTER LUNCH.

There was a sensational start when resumption was made at 1-45 p.m. Nissar bowled a maiden over to Verity and Amarsingh bowling from the maidan end had Townsend caught behind the wicket by Dilawar Hussain before a single run had been added to the pre-lunch score.

Verity was then joined by Clark. Verity scored two boundaries to fine leg, off Nissar, and Clark, defying two fielders at silly mid-on and silly mid-off twice drove C. K. Nayudu through the covers to boundary. Verity had his third life when at 55 he hooked Amarsingh clean into the hands of Naomal at fine-leg boundary but later dropped the catch. In the same over however the M. C. C. innings came to a close, Clark giving a soft catch to Merchant at mid-off. The M.C.C. were batting in all for 7 hours and 20 minutes.

The M.C.C. were all out at 2-20 p.m. for 403.

INDIA'S FIRST KNOCK

India commenced their innings at 2-35 p.m. with Naomal and Dilawar Hussain.

India made a very unsatisfactory start, although in the first 15 minutes Naoomal and Dilawar Hussain struck up such a pretty partnership that they appeared to have no difficulties against either Clark or Nichols who wre the opening bowlers.

DILAWAR INJURED.

Dilawar was playing well and had scored 7 out of 11 on the board when in trying to avoid a

(Continued on page 6).

It is a General Tendency

with us all to admire a kiddie. And if he has some virtues specially the degree of admirations rises high above

and that is why our—SARASWATEE CINETONE'S—

Bhakta Pralhad

is drawing packed houses
for last 3 weeks and here begins

4th Glorious Week

SWEET MELODIES GORGEOUS SCENES TOUCHING DIALOGUES

the galaxy of stars!
Master MOHAN, Miss RATNAPRABHA, Miss SHAKUNTALA, Mr. SALVI, VASANT PEHELWAN, Master VITHAL

at

MAJESTIC CINEMA Girgaum

Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays
First class rate reduced to annas 14 to enable everybody to see and hear this masterpiece.

Indian Screenland Sensation

OF

1934

SHREE MAHALAXMI CINETONE PRESENT

Radha Mohan or Nand-ke-Lala

with

Brilliant Stars { Miss ZUBEIDABANU as Radha
Master MODAK as Lord Krishna

COMING SHORTLY AT:— **IMPERIAL CINEMA** LAMINGTON ROAD

Never before has any movie concern selected the World-famous ELLORA CAVES

as the back-ground for any of their mythological supers. It is only A Gandharva Cinetone. who have for the first time taken the Ellora Caves to serve as a back-ground for their

1st MYTHOLOGICAL MUSICAL MASTERPIECE

MAHANANDA

starring Miss Padmadevi, the Bulbul of Bengal

supported by

MASTER MUBARAK, MADHUKAR GUPTE SHANTARAM, RAJA PANDIT, KAMALAVATI, SHIRIN BANU

Melodious Music—Best Dialogues—Best Photography

Don't fail to see and hear it

AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road,

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK

REVOLUTION

In Cinedom of India

NEVER BEFORE HAS MUSIC BEEN SO NICELY PUT IN, IN INDIAN TALKIES

The Grandeur of Back-ground Music
The melodies of Human tunes—
Music conveying the right message of the occurrences
YOU WILL SIMPLY ADORE IT

SHYAM CINETONE'S 1ST MUSICAL TALKIE

PARTH - KUMAR

(MARATHI)

or the FEAST OF DELICIOUS MUSIC
Masterly characters played by the well-known stars of Indian Screen
Dialogues to catch your heart

Wait A-While—It Is Shortly Coming

at

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

For Booking apply To: Shyam Cinetone, Kolhapur.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

WOULD YOU SEND A MAN TO HIS DEATH TO CHEAT YOUR WIFE OF A LOVER?
LESLIE HOWARD
DOUG. FAIRBANKS, JR.
PAUL LUKAS
MARGARET LINDSAY
"CAPTURED!"

Free List Entirely Suspended.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The Popular Comedians
TOM WALLS RALPH LYNN
in
"A CUCKOO IN THE NEST"
By BEN TRAVERS

Free List Entirely Suspended.

RUNNING THIS WEEK

See How DOUG Kills Jungle Devils | UNITED ARTISTS Spectacular Picture of Famous STUNT-KING of the Cine-World

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

WHO TRAVELS THE GLOBE—

AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 MINUTES

at

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road.
Time: 5-30, 8, 10-30
Friday, Saturday and Sunday and Holidays at 3 p.m.

NEXT WEEK
UNIVERSAL'S

EAST of BORNEO

Running for the

2nd Glorious Week !!

Saroj Movietone's Masterpiece Production

Malti-Madhav

Featuring:
Sardar M. Kale,
Ashrafkhan.
Directed by:-
A. Kapoor.

West-End TALKIES

THE GREAT PICTURE IS BEING SHOWN
in its

5th Glorious Week

The Masterly Characters played skillfully by the New Theatres Stars.
NEW THEATRES LTD. (CALCUTTA)'S MUSICAL MASTERPIECE

Yahoodi-ki-Larki

Featuring
RATANBAI, TARABAI, SAIGAL, NEWAB, BEG, HAMEED, PAHARI SANYAL, KUMAR
Melodies sweet—Photography clear and dialogues heart-rending

at

MINERVA TALKIES Lamington Road

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

The Company will proceed to Akola and will commence their plays from 14th January 1934.

Under the kind patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

at the

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SUNDAY, the 7th January
At 3-30 p.m.

SWAYAMVAR

MASTER KRISHNA will play the role of Rukhmini.

Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Royal Opera House TO LET
Apply:—ARYAN ELECTRIC COY., Portuguese Church Naka, Girgaum. Tel. No. 24725.

BOMBAY THEATRE MOBBED

SINCE 30TH DECEMBER
There has been such
A TREMENDOUS RUSH, TO SEE
VISHNU CINETONE GRAND MUSICAL EXIRAVAGANZA

SURYA KUMARI

that it was found very difficult for the management to cope with the situation.

Hence begins its

GLORIOUS 2ND WEEK

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

Time: 5-15, 8-0:, 10:15 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday: Matinee 2-45 p.m.

TWO SOULS LOST..... FOR LOVE'S SAKE

THE PALACE

Near Byculla Station
6-30 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Thurs. 4 p.m. Matinee
Sunday morning Show 10-30 a.m.
Every woman who has loved will understand

A FAREWELL TO ARMS

with
HELEN HAYES
GARY COOPER
A Frank Borzage Production

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

MAHARASHTRA-KOKEEL SHANKARRAO SARNAIK'S

Under the kind patronage of His Highness Sawai Tukojeerao Holkar Sarkar Bahadur, Indore.

YESHWANT SANGIT MANDALI

GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY THEATRE

SUNDAY, the 7th January
At 3-30 p.m.

SATYAGRAHI

by
Mr. S. A. Shukla.

Rates of admission Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-12, 1-2, annas 12 and 9. Booking at the Theatre.

Proprietor: S. R. SARNAIK G. Manager: B. G. POWAR

4TH GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

DAILY 2 SHOWS
At 5 and 9-30 p.m.

Karlekar's GRAND CIRCUS

Location: Nana Chowk, Gowalia Tank
THRILLING MOTOR CYCLE JUMP
By
JOE JENKINS
(For Day Shows)

MOTOR JUMP BY DARE-DEVIL, KISON SING (for night show)

LOOPING THE LOOP (for Both Shows)
Never seen here before in Bombay

Special arrangement of Trams After the Show.

THE CARLTON

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Sunday Morning Show at 10 a.m.

The Greatest of All Mystery Thrillers!

His weirdest man-hunt

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Latest Commercial News.

UPWARD TREND IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 12 Points Up

DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD BUT SILVER STEADY

Chicago Grains Quiet And Argentine Linseed Closed

Bombay, January 6.

On Saturday, fluctuations in Cross Rates were very narrow in the Foreign Exchange Markets.

UPWARD TENDENCY IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market displayed a renewed upward tendency on account of fairly active buying. The improved prospects of the Financial outlook in U. S. had a bullish effect on New York cotton prices.

DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD.

London gold prices declined by 7 pence but silver remained quiet but steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS QUIET.

Chicago grains ruled quiet and the Argentine Linseed mrket was closed to-day.

EXCHANGE FLUCTUATIONS NOW SMALL.

President Roosevelt's budgetary proposals are regarded as inflationary but he is not likely to overdo the inflation. Exchange fluctuations are expected to be small now.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, January 6.

Previous closing	10.65
To-day's opening	10.74
Difference	plus .09
To-day's closing	10.77
Difference	plus .12

Broach Expectation Rs. 195.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, January 6.

Previous closing	5.37
To-day's opening	5.37
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's closing	5.37
Difference	Unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, January 6.

The market displayed a renewed upward tendency on fairly active buying influenced by improved prospects of the financial outlook while considerable inquiry from abroad also helped the prices to regain yesterday's losses. At the higher level operators were reluctant to trade freely with the result that prices could not move much further ahead.

Trading in May commenced at 10.74, i.e., 9 points higher than the previous closing. Good buying at the outset carried prices up but the advance attracted some southern selling and liquidation which brought the quotation down to 10.68 but at this juncture the market again resumed its upward trend until the opening level was reached. There after recording a further rise, the market closed with May at 10.77 with a rise of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, January 6.

The following were the opening quotations:—

January (10.47 10.47).
March (10.60 10.56).
May (10.75 10.74) 10.74.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, January 6.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (5.39) 5.40.
American March (5.38) 5.39.
Egyptian January (7.98) 8.04.
Egyptian March (7.88) 7.99.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, January 6.
(11 p.m.)

Broach cotton for April/May delivery declined to Rs. 194 at night although the New York cotton futures were reported to be about 8 points up. As the New York cotton market closed with a rise of 12 points Broach April/May is expected to open at Rs. 195.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, January 6.

Previous closing	5.09 3/8
To-day's closing	5.11 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, January 6.

Previous closing	5.11 3/4
To-day's opening	5.10 1/4
To-day's closing	5.11 1/8
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, January 6.

Previous closing	83.21
To-day's opening	83.18
To-day's closing	83.15
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, January 6.

London Exchanges opened with the Sterling Dollar at 5.10-1/4 with a steady tendency and subsequently improved to 5.11 and closed at 5.11 1/8. The Franc rate opened at 83.18 and further rose to 83.28 but thereafter lost ground touching 83.18. Finally it closed at 83.15.

LONDON SILVER.

London, January 6.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Spot	19 1/8d.	19 1/8d.
Forward	19 3/16	19 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, January 6.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6/7/6	£6/6/11

BULLION.

London, January 6.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Gold (£6/7/6) £6/6/11.
Silver (19 1/8d.) 19 1/8d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, January 6.

3 months (1 1/16 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.
4 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.
6 months (1 1/8 p.c.) 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES.

London, January 6.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/16.
Paris on Bombay (6.25 1/8) 6.26
New York on Bombay (38.75) 38.50.
Berlin on Bombay (1.02 1/2) 1.02 1/2.
London on Milan (61-96) 62-06.
London on Shanghai (1/4) 1/4 3/32.
London on Kobe (1-2 15/32) 1-2 15/32.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, January 6.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 54| 2, 54|2 and 54|6. The market gained strength on better Shanghai advices and small offerings but later fell off owing to the lack of support and the approaching of the settlement day and closed steady at Rs. 54, 54 and 54|4 for Ready Posh and Mah delivery.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 31|5| 6, 31|5|6 and 31|7. Prices moved in a narrow range, but after the receipt of weaker Paris cables the market gave way. However as the Franc showed signs of recovery the loss was wiped off and the market closed steady at 31|5|6, 31|6|9 and 31|7|6 for Ready, Mah and Fagan delivery.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, January 6.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 51-3/4 for March, 53-1/8 for May, and 54-3/4 for July, i.e, 1/4 penny lower than the previous closing. Business has comparatively quiet in the absence of fresh inquiry.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, January 6,

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 84-1/8, July 82-1/2, September 83-5/8. Market showed better tendency on slightly improved demand.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, January 6.

Chicago Oats opened steady with May 37 and September 34-1/8 trading was moderately active on better inquiry.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, January 6.

The Argentine Linseed market was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, January 6.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£226 1/8) closed.
Lead (£10 7/8) closed.
Iron (£65) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/4 to £35 3/4) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0,11 1/2) 0 11 1/2.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/4) 1-10 1/4.

JUTE.

First Marks c.i.f. Continent New Crop Jan./Feb. (£16) £16 3/8.
Dundee Jan. (£17 3/4) unquoted.
Lightning Jan. (£16 1/2) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (4 9/32) paid and buyers.
Jan./Mar. (4 13/32) 4 13/32 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan./Feb (£11) £10 7/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan./Feb. (£10-3/4) £10 11/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan./Feb (£9 5/16) £9 3/16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Jan./Feb. (£8 3/4) £8 11/16 sellers.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 5

Messrs Forbes and Lund, we have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 76.10.0B
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£ 0.12.0
Bengal Iron 7½ p.c. Preference	£ 0.10.6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£ 92.10.0B
Burma Corporation Ltd	£ 0.13.3
Cables & Wireless 7½ p.c. Ord. A Stock	£ 24. 5.0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord	£2 14 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 1. 5.9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0. 8.3
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord.	£ 1. 7.0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 5.17.6
Great Western Rly. Ord Stock	£ 54.14.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£133. 0.0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 2. 2.0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0. 2.6
Indian Iron & Steel 7½ p.c. Debs.	£ 99. 0.0B
Lon. Mid. & Scot. Rly 4 p.c.	
Lon. & N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 1st Pref. Stk.	£ 64. 5.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 3. 9.0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	£ 1.14.0
San Paulo Coffee 7½ p.c. (1926)	£ 38.10.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb.	£ 77. 0.0B
Sub Nigel Ltd. Ord.	£ 9.12.6
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	£110. 0.0B
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs	

AVAILABLE FUNDS FULLY USEABLE IN MONEY MARKET

TREASURY BILLS ALLOTTED AT 18s. 11d.

Large Business In Cocoa

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 6.

On the money-market with the repayment of the Bank of England loans to meet end year requirements, available funds were fully usable during the week. Borrowers often paid up to one per cent. The result of the Treasury Bill allotment disappointed the market owing to the average rate being lower still at 18sh. 11d..

On the Stock Exchange good tone was well maintained despite the end account transactions being fairly numerous, especially among industrials and Kaffirs.

Cocoa was prominently strong among commodities and exceedingly large business was done for Saturday. Speculators also continued to buy Shellac.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, January 6.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £88.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January 6.

The Stock Exchange generally ruled quiet but the tendency was good. Gilt-edged securities were good. Industrials were generally steadier with some good features

The London Stock Exchange continued to improve and some sections gave a better showing. The gilt-edged securities were in good request. The 3 1/2 per cent Loan was quoted at £87-3/4, i.e., 5 shillings lower than the previous closing.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/8) (£109) £109.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/4.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £109) £109.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 5/8) £112 5/8.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101-5/8) £101 5/8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111-5/8) £111 3/8.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 10 7/8) dol. 11 1/8.
International Holding (dol. 1 5/8) dol. 1 5/8.
Hydro Electric (dol. 5-7/8) dol. 6.
Electric Musical Insurance (17-10 1/2) 33-4 1/2.
Princhin John (34) 34.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (32-10 1/2) 32-4 1/2.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (95) 94.
Swadeshi Match "B" (9-7 1/2) 9-9.
Dunlop Rubber (42-1 1/2) 43-7 1/2.
Unliliver Ordinary (26) 26-1 1/2..
Ford Motors (23-4 1/2) 23-6.
Cables and Wireless "B" (10 3/8) 10 3/8.
British American Tobacco (115) 116-3.
Cameras "A" (£8 5/8) £8 5/8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (111-3) 111-6.
P. and O. S. N. Co. Def. (19-6) 19-7 1/2.
Distillers (84-1 1/2) 83-9.
Bradford Dyers (17) 17-3.
British Celanese (14-1 1/2) 14-3.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (63-6) 64-9.
Courtaulds Ordinary (44/9) 45/3.
Fine Cotton Spinners (15/3) 15/6.
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (9/4 1/2) 9/4 1/2.
Inter. Nickel (dol. 21 1/4) dol. 21-1/8.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-1 1/2) 5.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

STOCK EXCHANGE TO CLOSE ON MONDAY

The Stock Exchange will remain closed to-morrow (Monday) it being the 21st day of Ramzan.

Inward Air Mail Delayed 24 Hours

In the circumstances the air mails are expected to be received in Bombay to-day (Sunday) and will be issued for delivery on the following morning in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Bellary and Madras at the G.P.O. will be as shown below:

Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hours (Sunday the 7th Jan. '34).
Regd. correspondence 15-00 hours (Saturday the 6-1-34).

INDIAN LOANS

London, January 6.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75 1/4) £75 1/4.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (87-3/4) £87 3/4.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£108 3/4) £108 3/4.
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/53 (£103 1/4) £103 1/2.
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£1 1/8) p.c dis.. £1 5/8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£109-3/4) £109 3/4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (32/6) 33/1 1/2.
Doran Tea (62/6) 62/9.
Empire of India and Ceylon (40) 40.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£9) £9.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (19/6) 19/9.
Gula Kelampong (17/6) 17/6.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (27/3) 27/6.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (63/6) 63/6.
Burma Corporation (13-1-1/2) 13-1-1/2.
Rio Tintos (£19 1/2) £19 1/4.
East Rand Proprietary (42) 42.
Rand Mines (118/9) 118/9.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (34/4 1/2) 34/4 1/2.
Anglo Persian (47/6) 48/1 1/2.
Burma Oil (88-1 1/2) 88-1 1/2.
Mexican Eagle (11-4 1/2) 11-4 1/2.
Shell Transport (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2.
Royal Dutch (£22 1/8) £22.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, January 6.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (unquoted) 34 1/2.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 14 5/8) dol. 14 1/4.
U. S. Steel (Common) (dol. 47 5/8) dol. 46 3/8.
U. S. Steel (Preference) (unquoted) unquoted

SITUATION UNCHANCED

Mill Workers Still On Strike

The situation of the mill strike on Saturday remained unchanged. The workers of the Morarji Gokuldas, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., and Hindustan and Indian mills continued the strike. The management of the Sassoon Mills posted a notice on the mill gates intimating the workmen that they would be paid off on Saturday.

OFFICIAL & SOCIAL

Major General and Mrs. H. R. Nutt lunched at Government House on Friday.

Lady Brabourne attended the Annual Children's Party of the Indian Red Cross Society at the Commercial Gymkhana on Friday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House:—Vice Admiral Sir Humphrey and Lady Walwyn, Major General and Mrs. H. Needham, Brigadier General H. R. Headlam, Colonel D. R. C. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. S. Sharpe, Lt:-Colonel and Mrs. J. S. Wilkinson, Lt:-Colonel H. E. Lane Lt.-Colonel E. B. Fox, Lt.-Colonel D. G. Porteous, Lt:-Colonel W. W. Gillum, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Macdonell, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Lindberg, Lieut. H. Morland and Mr. R. H. S. Popham.

ROOSEVELT'S BUDGET INTERPRETED AS INFLATIONARY

EXCHANGE MARKET NOT EXPECTING HEAVY FALL IN DOLLAR

Likelihood Of Increasing Commodity Prices

(Special Cable.)

London, January 6.

President Roosevelt's budget is generally interpreted as inflationary. There is no surprise at astronomical figures to which ordinary standards of economics are not applicable.

A leading banker said: "The best thing President Roosevelt could do."

The inflationary effects are considered unavoidable, as the banks whose deposits were bound to swell owing to the large expenditure by the administration will be forced to swallow some Government issue to invest in increased deposits.

The opinion is expressed that President Roosevelt is not likely to overdo the inflationary tendency, thus losing advantage over France and England and other countries by forcing them to adopt retaliatory measures.

The exchange market does not expect a heavy fall in dollar, but anticipates considerable fluctuations within six months, with an easier trend of the dollar predominating.

The Stock Exchange is generally indifferent as implications of the budget are not fully understood, and the interest on the American shares are no longer very large, but speculative demand in the common stock, especially in copper shares, is anticipated as it is expected that an increase in the purchasing power will entail a large investment in capital goods.

Commodity markets stress the likelihood of impressing the price of commodies resulting from a cheaping currency.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

Lord Londonderry Foreshadows Speeding Journey

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

The speeding up of the Imperial Airways journey to India was foreshadowed by Lord Londonderry who arrived by air today.

The British Secretary of State for Air expressed his delight at being in India again after thirty years, in an interview to the "Associated Press."

Lord Londonderry has already visited the Royal Air Force in the Near and Middle East.

"The Imperial Airways journey may be speeded up with a view to competing with Dutch and French air liners by eliminating the train journey between Paris and Brindisi," added the Air Minister.

After lunching at the Royal Air Force Mess His Lordship took off for Delhi "en route" for Calcutta —A. P.

HOW TO DRAW HARIJANS CLOSER

Mahatma Pleads For Simplicity And Absolute Rectitude Of Character

BANGALORE, Jan. 6.

"Age-long usages require purification through self-analysis and persistent appeal to a larger vision, harmonising tradition with the needs of modern conditions," stated Gandhiji addressing a large gathering in Bangalore this evening.

Gandhiji looked tired after all-day motoring from Msore yto Bangalore. He halted at six towns, "en route", and addressed many meetings.

He was presented with an address on behalf of the students of Bangalore at this evening's meeting.

Gandhiji emphasised that simplicity and absolute rectitude of character were essential for Harijan service. Only simplicity of heart dress and manner of life could draw Harijans closer to them, and render the uplift work easy and fruitful. He was glad that the students showed such enthusiasm in Harijan work.

He had a strenuous who'e-day programme yesterday, when he toured aroung Mysore addressing a number of meetings.

The total collections yesterday amounted to over Rs. 3 000 while to-day "en route" to Bangalore, he collected nearly Rs. 2.000 and another Rs. 1.000 at this evening's meeting.—A. P.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Jan. 3.

The weather has been clear and cool. Threshing of Juar is in progress. Standing Rabi crops are progressing well. Winter showers are anxiously looked for. Rederpest and foot and mouth disease continue. Total rain received during the last month and as recorded is 00.01.

DEMAND FOR COMPENSATION

Gen. O'Duffy Alleges He Was Illegally Arrested

LONDON, Jan. 6.

General O'Duffy has demanded compensation from the police for his illegal arrest and false imprisonment arising out of the recent proceedings against him which the High Court quashed.—Reuter's Special.

STUDENTS STAND BY JAWAHARLAL

Mobilise Forces For War On Communalism

A meeting of the students of Bombay will be held on Thursday, 11th January, at the Blavatsky Lodge at 6 p.m. to condemn the reactionary activities of communalists.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

Students from various colleges will address the meeting.

The requisition for the meeting of the students of Bombay to condemn the reactionary activities of the communal organisation, and to thank Pandit Jawaharlal for his campaign against communalists is signed by the following students:—

M M Gandhi, Miss Mehra Massani, Navin Khandwala, Mahomedally A Shaikh, F H Valibhoy, Gulab Shroff, Miss A J Dastur, Kanti J Sheth, S N Master, Joseph P Rawade, Miss Sofia Sobani, S Heptoola, G G Mehta, M N Master, Dinakar A Desai, C H Kotak, C M Thimaya, Miss Grace Frabhakar, Ebrahim Yusuf Munshi, Mahomed Yusuf Munshi, Noormahomed Memon, N A Kurva, B F Tata, Kasam M Vohra, R N Gundil, Chandrakant G Farekh, Rajan J Shah, E H Ezekiel, Miss Irvine D'Avoine, Miss Zubeda Sobani, Miss Virbala Diwan Pratap Parekh, Jayant Kothari, S M Mohile, G L Patil, V A Shete, Miss P D Bharucha, Miss Sulochana Gandhi, A Samson, J J Panwalla, Amiruddin M Syiad, K M Sodagar, M V Shafi, Abdulkadar A Munshi, Husani T Tarewala, Hatim F Hamdani, Abdulgani Abdulrehman Usmani, Gurubax Singh, B K Vibhakar, Miss Mehra Dastur, Shanti Gandhi, Miss S Spencer, Miss R Divecha and Jayani Dalal.

QUIT ORDER AGAIN ON NAWJAWAN WORKER

LAHORE, January 6.

Mr. Ragh Bir Singh, a worker of the Nawjiwan Bharat Sabha, who was externed from Delhi on January 4 on arrival at Lahore to-day was served with a notice by the Punjab Government to leave the limits of Lahore Municipality within 24 hours and confine himself to the limits of Rawalpindi Municipality and not to leave the same without previous permission.—United Press.

RUMANIAN CABINET SURPRISE

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Bucharest.—A last minute surprise in the new Cabinet is that M. Tartarescu announced himself as the Foreign Minister provisionally instead of M. Titulescu.—Reuter's Special.

Increased Long Liquidation In Cotton

ACREAGE REDUCTION PROSPECTS VIEWED BULLISH

Mills Were Moderate Buyers At The Decline

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES REPORTED UNLOADING

Bombay, Jan. 6.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular unsettling factors being favourable Liverpool cables but prices declined on long liquidation.

It is said that the Washington administration will carry the national recovery programme further by inflationary measures. The acreage will be further reduced to balance the supply and consumption of American cotton. This factor is believed to have considerable effect on cotton prices this year as with any adverse weather the crop will turn out smaller than average expectation. Thus the fears of damage to the American cotton crop next season either by unfavourable weather or weevil damage, will always discourage short sales.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at a rise of one point and soon reached the highest level of the day when May delivery was quoted 3 points higher to 10.76. At this level there was steady long liquidation which resulted in a decline of 13 points from the highest level reached soon after the opening of the session. Towards the close there was cessation of liquidation and the market closed at a net decline of 8 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 10 points to 10.55c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and closed at a decline of 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 10.40c.

The U. S. Budget shows considerable increase in the national debt as there will be no fresh taxation. The U. S. Congress will support the administration with the recovery programme and commodity prices are expected to advance in the long run.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was due to open at a rise of 3 points on purity with overnight New York advices, but the market opened firm at a rise of 6 to 7 points. There was fairly good trade buying and offerings were light. There was again large buying by Bombay operators. The market closed steady at a rise of 12 to 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advances 10 points to 5.64d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 10 points with January 6.61, March 4.56 and April 4.59.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian Sakels were again firm with a good demand and forward contracts closed at a rise of 19 to 15 points with Spot Cotton 21 points higher to 8.21. Upper Egyptian futures were also steady and closed at a rise of 12 to 14 points.

RAISING PRICES

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

The uncertain attitude of Congress over the Budget estimates caused a lack of additional stimulating speculative demand though the Administration is reported to be confident of their estimates being alloted by Congress in view of the large capital expenditure on public works and defence.

With regard to the monetary situation General Johnson, chief advisor to the Administration, states that the President is unlikely to be swayed by public sentiment as he intends to watch National credit while acceding to the clamour of the inflationists and will adopt a prudent middle course. Mr. Sprague the late advisor to the Administration states that the President intends to raise commodity prices to the 1926, level by an increase in public loans and investments, and the recent advance in broker's loans, confirms this belief.

On the 6th December brokers loans totalled 723 million dollars against 392 million at same time last year. The Govt.'s latest move to form a Corporation to develop foreign trade is favorably viewed. We see no reason to alter our opinion and continue to advise purchasers.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10-05 p.m.)	10.76+.93
N. Y. Lowest (2-58 p.m.)	10.63—.10
Liverpool May Highest (1-45 p.m.)	5.38
Liverpool May Lowest (opening)	5.34

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Liquidation; market will be chiefly influenced by political, acreage developments

Liverpool.—Enormous increase expenditure proposed American budget without increase taxation, bound to have considerable and cumulative stimulating effect; reported Congress likely approve budget promptly.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—American budget message indicating enormous increase public debt interpreted as inflationary. Consider cheaper Dollar and higher prices should follow.

Livrepool.—Our opinion is that the political situation is more favourable in the United States of America.

Liverpool.—Market active with good demand. The "Basis" is firmer. Spinners are mostly "short" of cotton Our opinion is that the market will advance further.

Liverpool.—Roosevelts budget statement definitely inflationary. The creation of several billion Dollars debt eligible as security for currency must greatly enlarge circulation to expand industrial profits and raise prices of stocks and commodities.

Liverpool.—Market steady, on strength America and Indian buying. Trade calling. Bullish

New York.—Market reacted under liquidation and selling credited Government agencies against purchases spots. Trade absorbed contractors.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Liverpool.—Contracts scarce, Bombay important buyers

One of their Liverpool friends cabled:—

Have a favourable opinion of Cotton and other Commodity markets. American administartions policy creating confidence which is returning from trade improving

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

"Anticipate continued gradual advance market and basis with impending acreage reduction as principal bullish factor."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 5.

March 1934	10.49—08
May 1934	10.65—08
July 1934	10.80—07
October 1934	10.99—06
December 1934	11.14—06
Spot	10.55—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 5.

January 1934	10.35—07
March 1934	10.45—07
Spot	10.40—10

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March	10.54
May	10.70
July	10.85
New York Noon Call—	
March	10.56
May	10.72

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 5.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000.
Day's exports to Great Britain.	3,000
Day's exports to the Continent	50,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 5. 10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
January 1934		5.40+12
February 1934		5.39+12
March 1934	5.34	5.39+12
April 1934		5.38+11
May 1934	5.34	5.37+10
June 1934		5.37+10
July 1934		5.37+10
August 1934		5.38+10
September 1934		5.38+09
October 1934		5.39+09
November 1934		5.40+09
December 1934		5.41+09
January 1935		5.41+08
Middling Spot		5.64+10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
January 1934	7.96
March 1934	7.85
May 1934	7.84
July 1934	7.83
October 1934	7.81
November 1934	7.81
F. G. F. Spot	8.28

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.26
Fine (Good Staple)	4.41
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.56
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.53
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.68
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.83
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.64
Fine	3.74
Superfine	3.84
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.74
Fine	3.84
Superfine	3.94

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Following a small decline of 8 points in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 192/8 for Broach A-M. delivery. Sellers of "call" options are still nervous as their risk on a fixed basis of Rs. 200 is too large and it will be almost impossible to buy if prices jump up. This fear is inducing them to buy and prices again advanced to-day to Rs. 194/12. At this level the market was steady and quotations at market was steady.

Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 2 points. Prices in the local market declined to Rs. 194 but there was renewed buying by option dealers and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	195
Oomra D-J.	176
Oomra March	176.4
Bengal D-J.	141/4
Bengal March	145/12

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	150
Bengal Fine	...	147
Bengal F.G.	...	142
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	147
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	142
Wardha-Hinght Fine	168	187
Nagpur Savner Fine	168	187
Yeotmal Fine	165	189
Arvi Fine	165	181
Ellichpur Fine	165	181
Amraoti-Berar Fine	165	175
Khamgaon Fine	165	175
Mulkapur Fine	161	170
Khandesh Fine	158	167
Muthia F.G.	148	...
Jalna/Sailu F.G	161	167
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	163	178
Broach Fine	178	...
Punjab/American	...	201
Punjab/American mix	...	194
Cambodia	238	...
Miraj/Sangli	161	...
Compta Good	173	...
Busoga	313	...
Kampala	318	...
Manza	...	293

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

In full-pressed Bales.—	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	2,558	76,322
Central India	1,605	36,755
Barsi & Nagar	896	51,597
Hyderabad-Gaorani	621	13,112
Berar	1,548	114,911
Central Provinces	634	24,983
Total Oomras	7,862	318,063
Dholera	64	5,921
N.-W. Provinces	...	4,129
Rajputana	377	6,091
Sind-Punjab	1,379	39,566
Broach	400	10,125
Coompta & Dharwar	...	7,224
Westerns-Northerns	...	3,152
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	4,929
Persian	...	489
American	641	14,190
Egyptian & African	93	43,832
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	24
Total	10,816	457,755

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 4th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales—	Yesterday	This year
Europe	3,384	135,317
Japan & China	1,100	78,460
Coast Ports	...	7,192
Up-country by Rail	...	42,403
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan		7,407
Total	4,484	270,779

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 6th day of January 1934.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

(B.T.)	Vaidas. 1934 April/May
10-30 a.m.	Rs. 192/12
12-30 p.m.	Rs. 194/8
2-30 p.m.	Rs. 195/8
4-30 p.m.	Rs. 195/8
5-00 p.m.	Rs. 195/-

Highest A/M 195/12.
Lowest 192/8.
Settlement Rate 194/-.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

M.G. Bengal U.P. Sup. 148; Fine 145; F.G. 142; Good 138.

M.G. Panjab Sup. 148; Fine 145; F.G. 142; Good 138.

M.G. Rajputana Sup. 148; Fine 145; F.G. 142; Good 138.

M.G. Oomra No. 3 Extra Spr-fine 179; Sup. 178; Fine 174; F.G. 171.

M.G. C.P. No. 1 Extra Spr-fine 191; Sup. 188; Fine 186; F.G. 183.

M. G. C.P. No. 2 Extra Spr-fine 185; Sup. 182; Fine 180; F.G. 177.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

	1933-34	1932-33
F. P Bales.		
Receipts to date 5-1-34	5581000	6023000
Receipts Yesterday 5-1-34	20000	40000
Exports to date 5-1-34	4308000	4390000
Stock at Ports 5-1-34	4076000	4767000
Stock Interior Towns 5-1-34	2161000	2169000
Stock Liverpool 5-1-34	1007000	861000
Visible Supply 5-1-34	9115000	9383000
Quantity in Sight 5-1-34	9035000	9266000
Quantity out of Sight 5-1-34	6455000	6487000

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 5.

May dol. 0.84.
July dol. 0.82 3/8.
Sept. dol. 0.83 5/8.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

March	52 1/8d
May	53 3/8d
July	54 3/4d

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 5.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.—

	Dol.
Electric Bond Common	11 1/4
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	30
Western Union Telg.	54 1/2
New York Central	31 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23
Erie R. R.	14 1/2
Hiram Walker	56
Bethelehem Steel	35
Bethelehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	67
United States Steel	46 1/2
American Smelting	42 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	21 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	14
Crero de Pasco Copper	34 1/2
General Motors	34 1/2
Standard Oil of N. Y.	45
Socony	15 1/2
Alaska Juneau	22
Chase Bank	20 1/4
National City Bank	21 1/4

Market dull and irregular. Cardings 45,000 above same week last year.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Jan. 5.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market ruled very strong to-day on increased speculative buying and short covering. There was absence of offerings as the quality of the crop is poor and Sakel class cotton is difficult to obtain. Ashmonin is also sympathetically improving. Closing quotations were as under:—

SAKELS.—	
January	14.78+.46
March	14.76+.38
May	14.89+.36
July	14.90+.29
November	14.95+.19
ASH—	
February	10.95+.27
April	10.99+.24
October	11.07+.12
December	11.14+.12

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—March 27 May 7 July—8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/May 192—Liverpool May 5.36. Rs. 41 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/May 192—New York May 10.65 Rs. 40 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.09 3/8.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Broach A-May Op. 191 1/2; Highest 194; Lowest 190 1/2; Closing 193 3/4

Oomra D-J. Op 169 1/2; Highest 172 1/2; Lowest 169; Closing 172 1/2

Oomra March Op. 171; Highest 173 1/2 Lowest 170 1/2; Closing 173 1/2

Bengal D-J. Op. 134 1/2; Highest 138; Lowest 134 1/2; Closing 138.

Bengal March Op. 139; Highest 142, Lowest 139; Closing 142.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 4

May	0.84 5/8
July	0.82 7/8
September	0.84

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Jan. 6.

	Bales.
Kandesh	2,558
Central India	1,605
Barsi-Nugger	896
Hyderabad-Gaorani	621
Berar	1,543
Central Provinces	634
Dhollera	64
Rajputana	377
Sind-Punjab	1,379
Broach	400
Americans	641
Egyptians	93
Total cotton	10,816
	Cwts.
Wheat	23,384
Linseed	1,952
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	48
Gingellyseed	3618
Poppyseed	3
Groundnuts	16323
Castorseed	212
Rice	8983
Myrabollams	6,180
Cottonseed	4,705
Gram	796
Joowar	250
Barley	14
Bajree	475
Coal	1859
	Tons.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 5.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta, Jan./Mar. per cwt., sellers 6/4-1/2.

C & F Bombay, Jan./Mar. per cwt., sellers 6/1-1/2.

C & F Karachi, Jan./Mar. per cwt. sellers 6/1-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-3/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 5.

	£
Copper Braziers	43-3/4
Yellow Metal	37
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	14-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	16-1/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	226-3/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 6.

B. C. RATE.—
T T and D D 1/6.

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 to 15 Feb
Banks selling T T 1/6 Feb March.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Ready.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Jan
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Feb March.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 264 1/2 Nominal.
Banks selling T T 262 1/2 Nominal
Banks buying T T 259 1/2 Nominal

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 623 Nominal.
Banks buying D D 633 Nominal.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 60 1/2 Nominal.

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 80 3/4.
Banks buying 60 Days 79 1/2.

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 99 3/4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 90.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 155 3/4

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 60 1/4.

BERLIN.—
Banks selling D D 102

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 5.09 1/2 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 6th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/2 6th inst.
London/Paris 83.12 5th inst.
London/Belgium 23.44 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 16.81 5th inst.
London/Italy 62.00 5th inst.
London/Berlin 13.70 5th inst.
London/Holland 8.10 1/2 5th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5th inst.
London/New York 5.11 1/2 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-7-6 4th inst. £6-7-6 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/8 4th inst 19 1/8 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/8 4th inst 19 3/16 5th inst
Silver New York Ready 44 7/8 4th inst. 44 1/4 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 4th inst 1 1/16 p.c. 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c 4th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 5th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c
Money:—Call 2 p.c. 3 Mos 2 1/4 p.c. 6 Mos 2 1/2 p.c
Tone:—Steady

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 6.

As anticipated the local Silver market ruled very steady on improved buying. Shanghai Exchange on London opened quiet but closed steady. There was absence of any selling and shorts were covering. The Gold market was also steady with a scattered business.

Ready Silver	54 8 0
January	54 8 0
February	54 15 0
Ready Gold	31 6 0
February	31 7 0
March	31 8 3

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan. 5.

Spot Silver	44 1/4+.3/8c
January	44.22—.63c
March	44.75—.60c

Tone:—Barely Steady.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 5.

Silver.—Market is steady.

Spot	19-1/8
Forward	19-3/16

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-7-6.

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 5.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £9-7-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £8-15-0.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £10-15-0.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull per ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £9-5-0.

Linseed Bombay, (London per ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £11-0-0.

LINSEED OILS.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Jan. sellers 18/1-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., May/Aug. sellers 18/7-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb., sellers 4-5/16.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/8 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 5.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.72
Amsterdam	8.12-1/4
Brussels	23.47
Madrid	39.59
Milan	62.06
Berne	16.85-1/2
Paris	83.21
Prague	110.03
London on New York	5.11 3/4

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

General Long Liquidation

PRICES LIKELY TO DECLINE FURTHER

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The Share Bazar opened steady with a scattered buying but later on prices declined on long liquidation. The monthly earning figures for Andhra were below expectation and although Power figures were relatively better, there was more inclination to liquidate purchases. There was absence of any important buying prices assumed declining tendency. All speculation counters, Burmas and Steel Shares all joined the downward move. It appears the market will decline further in the near future.

Bombay Dyeings closed at 762/8 Nagpores started at 250 and finished at 245. Simplex rose to 72/8. Andhras started at 1340 and finished at 1327/8. Powers were done at 942/5 at the outset and finished at 921/4. Cements were quiet. Punjabs were done at Rs 14/12. Bombay Burmas eased to 391/4. Telephones closed at 84. Tata Steel ordys spurted to 53/2 and finished at 52/6. Deferreds were done up to 215/10 and closed at 210. Tata steel 2nd preference finished at 114 after touching Rs. 116/4. Tata Oils were priced at Rs. 15/8. Imperial fully paids were done at Rs. 1250. The Share Bazar will remain closed on Monday the 8th January on a special request from Mohomadans.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Bom. Dyeing 765, 62.
Century 197 98, 85, 97,
Central India 247, 52, 48, 52, 45
Colaba 73
Crescent 7
Fazalbhoy 26
Kohinoor 128, 35, 30, 33,
New Great 118, 22, 20 22
Pearl 13,
Simplex 71-14, 73 72
Swadeshi 167, 70, 72, 67, 70
Bundi 25-4 25-4 25
I. Cement 286, 87, 83
T. Steel Defd. 215, 11, 10, 11 10
T. Steel Ord. 554-4, 8, 52-14, 12, 53-14, 52-8, 52-6.
B. Steam 251, 50
B. Burma 397, 92, 96-14, 92 91
Tata Hydro 143, 44, 143-7
Andhra 1342, 26, 27
Tram. Ord. 135 15, 36, 135-15

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance	268 12
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
259 Bombay Dyeing	762 0
250 Bradbury	90 0
100 Central India	245 14
100 Colaba	73 12
100 Coorla	62 8
100 Crescent	7 0
250 Currim	6 4
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E. D. Sasson	0-2-6
100 Elphinstone	20 0
250 Fazal	26 4
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak N.	105 0
1000 Hindustan	1640 0
100 Indore	81 4
50 Kastoorchand	1 4
100 Khatau	55 8
100 Kohinoor	133 2
100 Madhowji	5 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	185 10
250 Model	50 0
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	122 8
100 Oosmanshahi	N 52 8
240 Pabani	5
230 Pearl	3-8-0
100 Phoenix	257 8
25 Sassoon Silk	45 0
1000 Sholapur	N3000 0
50 Simplex	72 8
100 Swadeshi	170 0
100 Swan	N 35 0
25 Tata	N 20 0
500 Vishnu	1382 8
1000 Western	731 4
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	83 0
25-50 Central	23 12
500 Imperial	1250 0
125-500 Imp. Contry N	311 4
50-100 India	103 8
5 Union	4 8
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	25 0
70 Gwalior	76 8
250 Indian	283 2
40 Katni def	1067 8
100 Katni Ord.	276 4
75 Okha	142 8
10 Punjab	14 12
100 Shahabad	272 0
70 United	62 8
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	11 10
15-75 New India	24 2
200 Oriental	3440 0
10-100 Vulcan	6 10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedbad Old	134 6
1000 Andhra Valley	1327 8
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	135 15
100 Bom. Suburban	132 8
10 Broach	10 2
100 Karachi	191 4
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	167 8
100 Tata Hydro	143 7
1000 Tata Power	922 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	787 8
100 Amr. Patty	113 0
100 C Province	75 0
100 Dhon. Baramati.	80 0
100 Gujarat	55
100 Mandra Bhon	79
100 Pachora Jamner	75 0
100 Sara Sirajgung	84 0
500 Tapty Valley	717 8
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	14 8
30 Tata Steel def.	210 0
75 Tata Steel ordy	52 6
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	171 4
50 Belapur Sugar	168 12
520 Bombay Steam	250 0
125 Bom. Burma	391 4
50 Bom. Burma contry	138 12
8s B. Petrol	2-10-6
50 Bombay Telephone	84 0
100 Ind Bleaching N	143-12
100 Ind. Radio def.	500 0
100 Ind. Radio ord.	417 8
1000 Port Canning	527 8
15 Scindia	9 5
30 Tata Construct	56 8
25 Tata Oil	15 8
PREF. SHARES.	
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1207 8
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	261 4
7 p.c. Bom Trams (TF)	77 12
5 p.c. Cen. India (TF)	456 4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	123 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (TF)	135 0
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 12
7 p.c Tata Hydro	127 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1237 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	159 1
7½ p.c. Tata S. 2nd	114 0
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	635 0

RISE IN EGYPTIAN COTTON

Poor Staple Of Crops

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

Sakel Egyptian advance due to scarcity contracts. Heavy short covering continues. Stocks are rapidly decreasing. Large crop of the crop of poor quality. See no reason for a decline other than natural reaction. Further advance probable in the long run. Mills are getting poor staple cotton.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Java Ready	13 10 0
S. S. Arabia	3 12 0
November shipment	3 12 9
December shipment	3 13 0
J/M Shipment	3 14 0
F/M Shipment	3 14 0
A/M Shipment	3 15 6

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan. 5.

March	1.24—02
May	1.30—02
July	1.35—02
September	1.40—02

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Jan. 6.

T. T. on London.—	
Previous Closing	1.4 1/16
To-day's Opening	1.4
To-day's Closing	1.4 1/16
Difference	Unchanged.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 6.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
3½ p.c. G P N Sett	83	5	6
3½ p.c. G P N Cash	83	6	0
4th Jan Sett 4 p.c. 1960-70 Sett	98	15	0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	99	0	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	113	13	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113	15	0
TAXFREE.			
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113	8	0
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109	8	0
6½ p.c. 1935 G D L	106	2	0
3½ p.c. 1947/50 Cash	95	0	0
4 p.c 1934/37 Cash	100	10	0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	100	14	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	101	2	0
4½ p.c 1955/60 Cash	105	6	0
5 p.c. 1939/44	105	4	0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	105	9	0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103	10	0
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107	2	0
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B.	105	6	0
CORPORATION LOANS. (TAXABLE).			
4 p.c. B P T 1934	93	8	0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	92	8	0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	105	8	0
5 p.c. M Deb 1954	117	12	0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	117	12	0
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	108	0	0

3½ per cent. paper opened at Rs. 83/2 and advanced to Rs. 83/7. At this level there was some liquidation.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: Posh Vad 6, 1990.
Muslim: Ramzan 20, 1352.
Parsi: Amardad 3, 1303.
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 16m.
Hightide: 3-28, 15-53.
Lowtide: 9-52, 21-21.

"Philosophy of Mortification: Message of Ramzan", Public Lecture at United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, January 8.

Indian Science Congress: Royal Institute of Science, 10 a.m.

Popular lecture on "Physiology and Human Welfare", by Major S. L. Bhatia, Convocation Hall, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 10.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 11.

Christian Science: "Its assurance to a troubled world", lecture by Mr. Peter V. Ross, C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m.

CHINCHPOKLI ARYA SAMAJ—Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale will conduct the weekly meeting (Satsang) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Reading Room of Bharatiya Tarun Sangh, Bawla Buildings, Kalachowki Road.

SANATAN DHARMA—To-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Pandits will deliver public lectures on Sanatan Dharma.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ—In connection with the Dhanurmasam Giri Pradakshinam conducted by the above Samaj Radha Kalyanam will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) in the Samaj premises from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ—Radhakalyanam (Bhajan) will be celebrated in the Samaj Hall to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

PRARTHNA SAMAJ—Mr. P. C. Deb, will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

B.D.B. CO-OP. URBAN BANK LTD.—The opening ceremony of introducing the "Cheque System" in the Bank will be performed in the Saraswati Mandir of the Aryan Education Society High School to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, the Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank will preside.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND—The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment, A.F.I. will play at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.)

TAMIL-MALAYALAM PRIMARY SCHOOL.—A Tamil Malayalam Primary School has been started and is located in Luxmi Nivas, Lady Hardinge Road, Bombay (16) Professor V. G. Rao, will open the School to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD—The Jewish History Class will meet to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the premises of Sir Elyy Kadoorie School, Mazagaon, and will be conducted by Miss R. Reuben.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

Free Public Lecture

"PHILOSOPHY OF MORTIFICATION"
A MESSAGE FOR RAMZAN

Sunday, January 7th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Byculla-Three Large Buildings on 3,000 square yards with 7,000 yards vacant land. Also one Bungalow near Nasik Station with large compound. Freehold. Particulars from Windgate & Co., Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. 1777

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted free Subscribers for Dr. Dos's "Secrets of Happy Life", apply:—30|2, Harrison Road, Calcutta. 1699

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Commercial Bulletin: Indian Programme. Classical and Light Music. Hirabai Barodeker with Majid Khan, Sarangi.

11-30 p.m. European Programme: Jos Ghisleri and his Concert Orchestra Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.

6 p.m. European Programme: The Radio Quartet. (1) Overture, "The Flower Festival", Feras; (2) Waltz, "The Girlin Neglige", Zeller; (3) Fantasy, "Wiener Herz", Kamzak; (4) Serenade, "An Evening in Toledo", Schmeling; (5) "Hungarian Dances", Brahms; (6) "Spanish Dances", Moszkowski; (7) Fantasy, "Musical Telegrams", Fetras; (8) Tango, "Hawaii in Flore", Rosen, and (9) March, "The Happy Warrior", Kahl.

7-30 p.m. Indian Programme: Bhajan of Eknath Hatisker.

9 p.m. Indian Programme: News in Hindi.

9-10 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9-20 p.m. The Studio Service conducted by the Station Chaplain assisted by the Choir.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news.

7-45 p.m. A religious service: Address by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Gershom Parkington Quintet.

9-30 p.m. Pianoforte recital.

10 p.m. Light orchestra concert.

10-45 pm. Summary of the week's news.

11 p.m. Wireless Military Band.

CRICKET AT JOGESHWARI—A Cricket Match will played to-day (Sunday) between the hours 1 p.m.—5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Saraswati Baug Gymkhana Cround, Jogeshwari, between the Junior Teams of Andheri High School and Rameshwar Cricket Club.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA—There will be a Harikatha Performance to-day (Sunday) at 4/15 p.m. (S.T.) at the South Indian Educational Society's Hall opposite to King's Circle Gardens, on Vebeshana Sarnagathi by Bhrimasri Annaswami Bagavathar of Thruvadi (Tiruvayar, Tanjore).

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY—Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—"Philosophy of Mortification—A Message of Ramzan" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 9th instant.

CURRENCY LEAGUE OF INDIA—A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Tuesday, the 9th January 1934, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the Currency League at Blavatsky Lodge Hall. Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad, M.L.A. will be the principal speaker.

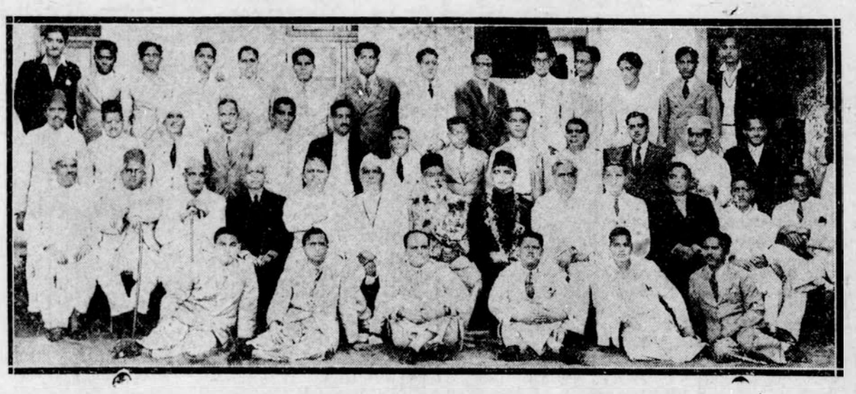
STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Messrs. Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co's s.s. Springbank, left New York on 14th December with general cargo for Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta. She is expected to arrive in Bombay on 21st January and sail again on 25th January for Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines Inc. s.s. President Garfield V. 32 left Singapore on 2nd instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 11th instant and sail again on the 12th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles; New York and Boston."

Rangoon, Jan. 7.—The story of how a whole family fell a victim to food poisoning and subsequently died is reported from Ngaputaw in Bassein district.—A. P.

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS IN CONFERENCE



A group photograph of the eye Specialists and distinguished visitors who attended the First Triennial Ophthalmological Congress which was held in Bombay under the presidentship of Dr. B. S. Munje.

JAYAKAR IN KARACHI

Leaving For Bombay By Tata's 'Plane

STUDYING INDIAN SITUATION

Welcomes All-Parties' Conference Move & Hopes It Will Give Right Lead To Country.

KARACHI, Jan. 6

Mr. M R Jayakar, who has played a prominent part in hammering out a new constitution for India in London, arrived here, to-day, by the Imperial Airways mail plane.

Mr. Jayakar leaves for Bombay tomorrow morning by Tata's 'plane.

"I am glad to be back in India after eight months absence. I enjoyed the journey by air. It was a most interesting experience" said Mr. Jayakar in an exclusive interview to the Associated Press.

"I have been cut off from all communications for eight days now. Since my arrival here however, one hour ago, I have been studying a few newspapers cuttings sent to me by kind friends from Bombay. I am very glad to read that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is calling an All-Parties Conference to formulate views as regards the improvements, which Indian political opinion would desire in the White Paper. I wish it all success, and I hope it will give the right lead to the country. More than this I do not wish to say at this stage."

NO WHITTLING DOWN OF W.P.

Continuing, Mr. Jayakar did not envisage any possibility of the White Paper being whittled down as Sir Samuel Hoare was determined to stand by the scheme. Though he was no strict follower of Gandhiji, he believed that Gandhiji was the greatest national asset without whose support no scheme of reforms could be successfully worked.

If Gandhiji could be persuaded to come out with definite proposals suggesting on what lines he would modify the White Paper scheme, so as to make it acceptable to India, the position would be clarified and the gloom in the political horizon would be dissipated.

Mr. Jayakar was deeply pained to observe the tendency in some quarters to speak of Gandhiji in disparaging terms. Such criticisms were exploited by the enemies of India abroad.

Mr. Jayakar intends to meet some prominent persons including Gandhiji.—A.P.

KOTHARI SEES LAVANPRASAD

Says Story Of Confinment Raises Fundamental Questions

(From Our Correspondent.)
WADHWAN CAMP, Jan. 4.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Soon after the receipt of the news of Mr. Lavanprasad's release on the 4th inst. I left for Jamnagar to meet him. Mr. Lavanprasad accompanied by his wife and children met me at Hadmatia station between Rajkot and Jamnagar. We all proceeded to Vankaner from where he went back to Jamnagar and I returned to Joravarnagar last evening.

I found Mr. Lavanprasad in excellent spirits though a little pulled down in health. I have got the full story from him relating to his mysterious removal from his house on the morning of 14th Dec.—his 21 days' confinement in a solitary place in one Jamnagar village, his treatment there and lastly the dramatic circumstances in which he was brought back to Jamnagar on the midnight of the 3rd and restored to liberty.

The story has some very sad and serious aspects and raise fundamental issues regarding the security of life and property in the State. Since the State has all along pleaded complete ignorance of the whole affair, we have decided in the first instance to place the whole case before H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb as soon as possible after his return from Calcutta asking for vigorous investigation into the affair and take such action as the circumstances demand.

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON COTTON PIECEGOODS

(Continued from page 1.)

may consider to be necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee subsequent to the 31st December, 1933. In imposing or varying or on being requested by the Government of Japan to vary such special rates of customs duty the Government of India undertake to give full consideration to relevant factors which tend to raise the export prices of Japanese goods such as the purchase by Japan of raw materials in markets outside Japan and the adjustment of internal Japanese prices and to limit such rates to what is necessary to correct the effects of the depreciation of the Exchange value of the Yen relative to the Rupee on the duty paid value of Japanese goods imported into India.

The Government of India further undertake that no change in any such rate shall be made until it has been in force for at least five weeks.

Reciprocally the Government of Japan shall have the right of imposing or varying special rates of customs duties similar to those to which reference has just been made on articles the produce or manufacture of India, under similar circumstances and subject to similar conditions provided that such right should not accrue to the Government of Japan unless the exchange value of the rupee relative to the yen shall be depreciated below the value of 732 yen.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(4) "Customs Duties on Japanese Cotton Piecegoods imported Into India"

Without prejudice to the agreements concerning the most-favoured-nation treatment and the measures to correct the effects of exchange fluctuation, customs duties to be imposed by the Government of India on Japanese cotton piecegoods should not exceed the following rates of duty.

On Plain Greys, 50 per cent ad valorem or 5-1/4 annas per pound:

Duty on other 50 per cent ad valorem.

It is understood that the Government of India shall not impose on Japanese cotton piecegoods other than plain greys a specific duty exceeding 5-1/4 annas per pound subject to the agreement concerning the most favoured nation treatment.

JAPANESE IMPORTS

(5) 'Importation of Japanese cotton piecegoods into India:"

(a) "Calculation of the quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods

The quantity of Japanese cotton piecegoods to be exported to India in the period of one year beginning the 1st April shall be limited within a quota which shall be fixed in accordance with the quantity of Indian Raw cotton exported to Japan in the period of one year beginning the 1st January of the same year. It is to be noted that the period of one year for the purpose of fixing the quota of Japanese cotton cotton piecegoods (or piecegoods year) shall be from the 1st April to the 31st March of the following year, while the period of one year for the purpose of calculating the quantity of Indian Raw Cotton exported to Japan (or cotton year) shall be from the 1st January to the 31st December.

(b) The basic quota and the modification of the basic quota.

(i) The basic quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods to be exported to India in a piecegoods year shall be three hundred and twenty-five million (325,000,000) yards and it shall be linked with one million (1,000,000) bales of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in the corresponding cotton year,

(ii) In case the export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in any cotton year should fall below one million (1,000,000) bales the quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods for the corresponding piece goods year shall be determined by reducing the above basic quota at the rate of two million (2,000,000) yards for every ten thousand (10,000) bales of deficit.

(iii) In case, however, such export in any cotton year should exceed one million (1,000,000) bales the quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods for the corresponding piecegoods year shall be determined by increasing the above basic quota at the rate of one million and five-hundred thousand (1,500,000) yards for every additional ten thousand (10,000) bales provided that the quota should in no case exceed four hundred million (400,000,000) yards.

(iv) in case the export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in any cotton year should exceed one million and five hundred thousand (1,500,000) bales, the quantity thus exported in excess of one million and five hundred thousand (1,500,000) bales shall be for the purpose of determining the relevant quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods, added to the quantity of raw cotton exported to Japan in the following cotton year,

(v) in respect of both cotton piecegoods and raw cottn re-exported the quantity shall be deducted from the imported quantity.

QUOTA INSTALMENTS

(c) Two half-yearly instalments of the quota.

(i) A piecegoods year shall be divided into two half yearly periods, the first half yearly period running from the 1st April to the 30th December and the second half yearly period from the 1st October to the 31st March of the following year.

(ii) the quota for the first half yearly period shall be two hundred million (200,000,000) yards.

(iii) The quota for the second half yearly period shall be provisionally fixed at the quantity which will be derived by deducting twohundred million (200,000,000) yards from the yearly quota calculated on the basis of the estimated expot of Indian raw cotton to Japan in the corresponding cotton year. The adjustment of the export of Japanese cotton piecegoods to India shall be made by the end of the said period on the basis of the exact quantity of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in the corresponding cotton year subject to the rules of the allowances between periods.

(iv) a transfer from the quota of the first half yearly period to the quota of the second half-year ly period shall be permitted up to a maximum of twenty million (20,000,000) yards from the second half yearly period to the first half yearly period of the succeeding piecegoods year and, 'vice versa,' a transfer up to a maximum of twenty million (20,000,000) yards shall be permitted.

QUOTA CLASSIFICATION

(d) Classification of the quota in o categories: The quota of cotton piecegoods shall be classified into the following categories in conformity with the following percentages:

Plain greys, forty-five p. c. (45)
Bordered greys thirteen p c (13)
Bleached eight p c (8)
coloured and others 34 per cent. (34).

The percentage allotted to each of the above categories may be modified subject to the following conditions:—

(i) The increase in the category, either of bordered greys or bleached, shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the quantity allotted to the category and the increase in any other category shall not exceed ten per cent. of the quantity allotted to that category.

(ii) the quantity transferable from the category either of bordered greys or bleached, shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the quantity allotted to that category and the quantity transferable from any other category shall not exceed ten per cent. of the quantity allotted to that category and,

(iii) the total quota of cotton piecegoods for any piecegoods year shall not be increased by the above modification of the quantity allotted to each category.

QUOTA FOR INTERVENING PERIOD.

(e) The quota for the period intervening between the enforcement of the agreement and the commencement of the first piece goods year.

(i) The quota of cotton piecegoods for the period between the date on which the present Indian customs duty on cotton piecegoods will be reduced to 50 per cent and the 1st April on which the first piecegoods year begins to run, shall be the proportionate fraction of the quantity that would have been allotted to the whole piecegoods year from the 1st April, 1933, to the 31st March, 1934, on the basis of the quantity of Indian raw cotton imported into Japan in the cotton year of 1933 (from the 1st January to the 31st December).

(ii) The quota for this period and the first half-yearly instalment of the 1st piecegoods year quota shall be consolidated into one for the period of approximately 9 months ending at the end of September, 1934.

(6) Enforcement of the new agreement.

(a) Separation of Burma:—It has been agreed upon that the terms of the new Treaty shall remain in force throughout its full term whether or not Burma is separated.

(b) Duration of the new Treaty:—It has been understood that the new Treaty shall be signed as soon as possible at London by the respective representatives of the Japanese Government and the British Government.

The Treaty shall come into effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force until the 31st March, 1937.

I have above stated the substance of the agreement of views that has been arrived at between the two delegations in the course of the negotiations since September last and I trust that the Indian delegation are ready to concur that this agreement of views has been reached.

SIR JOSEPH BHORE'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir Joseph Bhore replied as follows:—

I have great pleasure in informing your Excellency and your Excellency's colleagues that the Indian delegates find themselves in full agreement with the substance of the statement which has just been made by your Excellency. I would, however, offer the following remark not by way of modification of anything which your Excellency has said, but in order to secure the elucidation of a point which might otherwise be ambiguous, and in order to remove an apparent inconsistency. I refer to the provision that the allotment for the first part of the cotton piecegoods year shall be 200 million yards in the event of the purchase of raw cotton by Japan being less than the quantity which would justify a total yearly quota of this amount. I assume that your Excellency agrees that the necessary adjustment should be made from the next year's quota.

DRAFTING OF AGREEMENT.

His Excellency Mr. Sawada then stated as follows:—

"I am happy that my statement has been concurred in by the Hon Sir Joseph Bhore. I wish, therefore, to propose that the two delegations proceed immediately to the actual drafting of the new agreement to be formulated upon the basis of views that has been reached. I trust that the Indian delegation are ready to accede to the proposition."

The Hon. Sir Joseph Bhore replied as follows:—

"The Indian delegation agree to the suggestion put forward by your Excellency. The agreement to be drafted will, of course, further include conclusions on minor subsidiary details which still remain to be filled in."

BOYCOTT LIFTED.

His Excellency Mr. Sawada stated as follows:—

"According to information just received from my Government the Cotton Spinners' Association of Japan at the Committee meeting held at Osaka on the 4th January decided to withdraw on the 8th January, 1934, the resolution concerning the suspension of the purchase of Indian cotton."

The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Bhore replied as follows:—

"In view of the withdrawal of the resolution referred to by your Excellency and in view of the agreement of views between the two delegations referred to above, the Government of India will reduce the customs duties on Japanese cotton piecegoods imported into India to the rates which have been agreed upon between the two delegations from the 8th of January, the date from which the resolution of the Cotton Spinners' Association of Japan concerning the suspension of the purchase of Indian Raw Cotton is withdrawn, and will accord most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of customs duties on Japanese cotton piecegoods imported into India. From the some date such conditions as have been agreed upon between the two delegations will be applied to imports of Japanese piecegoods into India.—A.P.

INDIAN MUSIC AND DANCE

"Soiree" For Scientists

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

The delegates to the Indian Science Congress were entertained at a "soiree" by a programme of Indian music and dance arranged by Sjt. B R Deodhar's School of Indian music and artistes associated with "Menaka's" ballet.

The programme opened with orchestral music from students of he School of Indian music. Of the songs by the students Kumari Shanta Amladi's "Mulhar" was well rendered and well received. Srimati Suma Oak's naturally delicate voice was further handicapped by the notoriously bad acoustics still unfortunately unconrolled by skilled scientists—of the C J Hall.

The dance items included the traditional "Kathak" dance rhythm and forms execute with refined craftsmanship by Kumar Mohanlal, son and "Shagrid" of Sri Maharaj Sitaram Misra. His "Bhava And Angahara" deented not less the clear logic of movement han the transparently inharent artistry of the traditional forms and rhythms. The "type" dances, the "Snake Charmer" and "Patanga," were obviously, differen. The "Patanga" was decidedly, composed and execu ed better than the "Snake Charmer" Mr. Mumtaz Ali, the young aspirant to dance fame, seemed to be more confident also in the "Patanga" than in his solo 'Snake Charmer.'

Srimati Sri 'Lalita', his partner suggested expressive intelligence and vivacity which accentuated the beauty of the theme. The "Tabla Taranga" by Sri Janardhan and the careful simplicity of lighting were noticeable features.

"ESPERANCE BAY" REFLOATED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PORT SAID, Jan. 6.

The "Esperance May" has been refloated, after discharging 600 tons cargo.

Outsiders Prevail At Mahaluxmi

GLENALMOND WINS WELLINGTON PLATE

Diwan Pays Rs. 1,155 For Win On Tote

(By Our Racing Correspond ent).

The Tenth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting proved disappointing in many ways. Dull weather prevailed till the end, which made it difficult to follow the racing. Then the large fields tried the patience of the starter, and the webbing of the starting gate was broken on two occasions Mr. Gulliland having to use the red flag to get the fields away.

The attendance was much below the average and things have come to such a pass that the rates of admission will be reduced from next week. Instead the authorities should provide facilities for five-rupee bets. The depression has hit everybody badly, and the poor patronage of the ten-rupee totalizator is due to the scarcity of money. Many small punters who might be tempted to visit the racecourse next week, would appreciate the provision of a Five-Rupee Totalizator, which is a necessity in these hard days.

Lord and Lady Brabourne paid a visit to the First and Second Enclosures during the racing.

Doubles were frequent, Dillon, Harding and Northmore steering two winners each.

GLENALMOND WINS.

The Wellington Plate provided a thrilling finish, Glenalmond, Pharaoh III and Spinner's Cottage battling grimly to the end. The last-named ridden by Dall Acqua went wide at the turn otherwise the Rajpipia horse would have been returned the winner. Pollux who broke down badly is finished for the season.

A big gamble went west when Castleton failed to land the spoils in the Flemington Plate. Munro got away slowly on the son of Knight of the Garter, and brushed his mount up too soon. Bonne Tete, a better stayer, just came on the scene to snatch the verdict from Neddins, who also headed the favourite near home.

SUMOOM SHINES.

Sumoom had disappointed in his last run over a mile, but shaped quite differently in the Pedder Plate of 6 furlongs. This gelding will win in Class I. Dillon had a lot in hand on the favourite, who ought never to have been beaten this season.

Harding won fairly easily on Jelal Shah in the Warwick Plate although the official verdict was a head. The son of Papyrus will soon find his way into Class II.

With a feather weight Waalim proved too good for Kabaila and Zozan in the Simla Plate. Collector who was running after a long absence, showed out prominently in the straight. If his leg stands, he will soon be attracting the judge's notice.

The manner in which On Time trounced a big field in the Vellard Plate demonstrated that he is too good to be in Class IV. Dall Acqua had an arm-chair ride on the Son of Bulger, who is a useful sort.

110 TO 1 WINNER.

Diwan in winning Division I of the Muscat Plate, paid Rs. 1,155 for win, the biggest dividend of the Season so far. Both Money Order and Goodbye were outsiders in the other divisions.

SATISFACTORY CATERING.

Despite the fall in the attendance, the catering arrangements carried out by Messrs. Brandon's on the course, have been very satisfactory.

Notices requesting people who are in the habit of sitting at the tables longer than necessary to make room for others, is a very sensible idea, and enables every body to be served when there is a rush.

1st Race (2-0 p. m.)

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,500: second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. For Arabs. maidens at the time of landing. landed on or after 1st July, 1933. direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr Abdul Wahid's DIWAN 8-2 Hardinge 1
Mr Fahad Rummah's WATCHMAKER II 8-2 Marrable 2
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's POMPEIUS 8-2 Northmore 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GURJISTAN 8-2 Dobie 4
Did not run: Laffy 9-3

The race: Emperor jumped out first and led by several lengths, from Watchmaker II. Faidan, Pompeius and Gurjistan. The field closed down upon the leader, as they turned into the straight where Watchmaker II and Gurjistan were fighting out the issue, when Diwan came through the centre to win easily.

Won by 2 lengths; 3 1/2 lengths; 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 39 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 1,155. Places Rs. 133/8; Rs. 14; and Rs. 18/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 362. Places Rs. 46/8; Rs. 7 and Rs. 10.

Favourite: Pompeius.

Trainer: Owner.

2nd Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. For Arabs maidens at the time of landing. landed on or after 1st July, 1933. direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners. once 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr Syed bin Oomer's MONEY ORDER 7-12 Dillon 1
Mr A A Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 8-11 Bowley ...Y..... 2
Mr N Rupchand's SEBOOR 8-11 Dobie 3
Mr Fahad Rummah's TAIR AL ZAMAN 8-7 Burn 4
Did not run: Havana 8-2

The race: Seboor was first away pursued by Al Hazar, Dolfuss and Soomair. As they came round the turn Seboor looked a likely winner, when Al Hazar and Tair al Zaman challenged with Money Order on the outside. In the distance Money Order easily passed the leaders and won comfortably.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths; short head; short head.

Time: 1 minute 41 seconds

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 157/8. Places Rs. 51; Rs. 39 and Rs. 188.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 101. Places Rs. 28; Rs. 19/8; and Rs. 88/8.

Favourite: Tair al Zaman

Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee, Junior.

3rd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. For Arabs maidens at the time of landing. landed on or after 1st July 1933. direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners. once 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr Eve's GOODBYE 8-2 Brace 1
Mr Shantidas Askuran's RED FLOWER 8-9 Munro 2
Mr Mahmood Barooni's JASSAM BEG 8-9 Meekings 3
Mr Fahad Rummah's RAJPUT 8-9 Dobie 4
Did not run: Hamdoon 8-2: Anderbhar 8-11; Bukker Sutki 8-11.

The race: Kanda broke the tape and the start was delayed. The race was started with the flag. Goodbye went to the front attended by Jassam Beg, Jahan Ara and Rajput, Red Flower lying handy in the bunch. Goodbye was never headed and although challenged by Red Flower in the straight won easily.

Won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths; 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 39 4/5 seconds

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 29; Rs. 18/8 and Rs. 31/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 13; Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 15

Favourite: Red Flower.

Trainer: C. Jennings.

4th Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE VELLARD PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Class IV.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's ON TIME 8-11 Dall Aqua 1
Mr Eve's INSOMNIA 7-7 Graham 2
Mr Eve's SILVER LADY II 8-5 J W Brace 3
Mr K Naziruddin's PHILIP SIDNEY 8-5 Blyth 4
Did not run: Mountgarret 9-4; The Clown 8-9; O. B. E. 7-0

Won by 1 1/2 lengths; 2 lengths 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 29 1/5 seconds.

The Race.—On Time and Cartoon were in front from flagfall, followed by Thaxted and Forecat. In the straight Insomnia drew up alongside Thaxted but On Time went on to win easily. Silver Lady II placed third with a late run.

First tote paid Rs. 46-8 for win and Rs. 29; Rs. 49 and Rs. 48-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 25-8 for win, Rs. 12; Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 23-8 for places.

Favourite:—On Time.

Winner trained by S. S. Godfrey.

5th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE SIMLA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; and third Rs. 600. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr A M Khairaz's WAALIM 6-12 car 7-0 Stokes 1
Mr M C Patel s KABAILA 7-0 Marrable 2
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN 7-2 McCarthy 3
Mr C Temoolji's HAZIMA 8-11 Dillon 4
Did not run: Vershan 9-5; Darianoor 9-0.

The race: Tair al Iraq was in the lead attended by Waalim, Collector and Black Beauty. Kabaila was running last. Nearing the 7 furlongs Collector and Zozan drew up alongside Collector and they entered the straight in this order, with Anchor and Wallim covering ground on the outside. Waalim soon passed the leaders and won easily from Kabaila who came up in the last few strides to place second.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths; 2 lengths; neck.

Time: 2 minutes 24 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 139. Places Rs. 36; Rs. 21 and Rs. 19/8

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 15; Rs. 10 and Rs. 10.

Favourite: Kabaila

Trainer: Owner.

6th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE WARWICK PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr Kelso's JELAL SHAH 8-11 Harding 1
Mrs M Clarke's ARRAN COMRADE 7-13 Meekings ... 2
Mr Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr's DRAUGHTSMAN 8-5 Dillon 3
Mr Roman's DANDY BRUSH 8-2 Burn 4
Did not run: Greek Burn 9-9; Doreda 7-13; Glenlinnhe 7-4 and Solar Barn 7-2.

The race: Arran Comrade made the pace from Martian Place, Gift Horse and Jelal Shah. In the staight Jelal Shah overhauled the leaders and won by the shorest of margins from Arran Comrade who kept out Draughtsman for second place.

Won by head; 3 lengths; 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 43 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 18/8; Rs. 54 and Rs. 25

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 11/8; Rs. 33 and Rs. 14

Favourite: Jelal Shah and Superlative bracket.

Trainer: R. Bence.

7th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE WELLINGTON PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong

Winner Rs. 9,000; second Rs. 3,000; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for horses in Class I.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's GLENALMOND 8-10 Northmore 1
Mr Eve's PHARAOH II 8-4 Brace 2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's SPINNER'S COTTAGE 8-3 Dall Acqua 3
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's DOUCEUSE 7-12 Selby ... 4
Did not run: Wall Street 9-2; and Whoopee 8-4.

The race: Douceuse shot out in front of Pharaoh II and Glenalmond and led the field upto the distance post where Spinner's Cottage took the lead and was immediately challenged by Glenalmond and Pharoah II. In a thrilling finish the verdict was in favour of Glenalmond with Pharoah II second and Spinner's Cottage third.

Won by short head; neck; 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 55 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 14; Rs. 21 and Rs. 22/8

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 8; Rs. 11 and Rs. 10/8

Favourite: Spinner's Cottage bracket.

Trainer: J. E. Malone.

8th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mrs M C Watchorn and Mr. J J Murphy's BONNE TETE 8-7 Northmore 1
Mr C A Murad's NEDDINS 7-4 B McQuade 2
Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's CASTLETON 8-12 Munro 3
Messrs L S Lalvani and K S Malkam's GALUMPH 8-5 Dillon 4
Did not run: Galloping Major 9-0.

The race: Dalymont Park showed for a brief space in front of Neddins and Castleton chased by Carnelian and Phare. When they turned into the straight Neddins collared the rails and challenged Castleton who was in front and tiring rapidly. Bonne Tete came through to win an exciting race by a head.

Won by head; short head; 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 56 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 61/8. Places Rs. 18/8; Rs. 88/8 and Rs. 14/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 10/8; Rs. 38 and Rs. 7.

Favourite: Castleton.

Trainer: J. E. Malone.

9th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE PEDDER PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr L S Lalvani's SUMOOM 8-10 Dillon 1
Mr Menesche Shahin's AZROOM 7-2 Simmon 2
Mr Sayid Mahomed's SADUZAMAN 8-5 Lowrey 3
Mr A C Ardeshir's DANGER 8-1 Brace 4
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 31/8. Places Rs. 20/8 Rs. 122; and Rs. 54/8

Trainer: Byrameee Rustomjee, Junior.

GOVARDHANRAM TRIPATHI ANNIVERSARY

To-day (Sunday) a public meeting will be held in Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the anniversary of Govardhanram Tripathi. Kavi Nhanalal Dalpatram will preside and read his address on "The place of Saraswatichandra in the world novels."

Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Jhaveri will open the proceedings. Songs of and about Govardhanram will be sung.

COM. BRADLEY LEAVES INDIA'S SHORES

The Young Workers' League gave a send-off to Com. B. F. Bradley, at the Mole Station, on Saturday morning.

MERCHANT'S FINE INNINGS

(Continued from page 1.)

fast bumper from Nichols in the latter's third over, he was struck on the back of his head. The impact was clearly audible in the stands, and the ball bounced off over the slip's heads towards the third man. Dilawar sank down as though stunned and the game was held up for nearly ten minutes, during which the St. John's Ambulance was rushed on to the grounds by volunteers camping in the adjoining tent. Major C. K. Naidu also walked upto Dilwar, who eventually retired. His score was then seven.

NAOOMAL OUT.

Wazir Ali joined Naoomal, but in the same over of Nichols, Naoomal was out cutting Nichols' last ball straight into the hands of Jardine at the gully.

C. K. NAIDU AND AMARNATH OUT.

The news that Indians were batting brought large crowds to the grounds, and the attendance between the luncheon and tea intervals exceeded 12,000.

C. K. Naidu who came in at the fall of Naoomal's wicket pulled a ball from Clark (which he attempted to hook to the leg boundary) into his wicket, the second wicket falling at 23.

Amarnath joined Wazir Ali, but before he had scored a ball of Clark's very next over went off sharply from Amarnath's gloves, giving a simple catch to Jardine at the third slip. (27-3-0.)

Three wickets were thus down for 27, when Wazir Ali and Merchant came together at 3-16.

At 28 Jardine tried Verity in place of Nichols, and Langridge at 34 in place of Clark whose analysis at the fall of Amarnath's wicket was 5/1/5/2.

Wazir Ali survived a confident appeal for l.b.w. from Langridge in his first over. Both the batsmen were not out at tea time with scores of 13 and 2, respectively.

MERCHANT RISES TO OCCASION

After tea attendance numbered about 15,000. Verity and Langridge were watched on to bat by both the batsmen, except on one occasion when Merchant lifted Verity over the wicket to the boundary. Fast bowlers were brought at 49, and Merchant distinguished himself with brillant hooks off Nichols to the square-leg boundary, picking the ball off his body on each occasion.

Fifty appeared on the board when the innings had lasted 90 minutes. Nichols was giving long hops in order to tempt Merchant into giving a catch leg-side, but the Bombay player was superb in in his hook strokes which he hardly ever missed times.

At 4-30 p.m. the score was 64 for three wickets, Wazir Ali not out 20 and Merchant not out 26.

During the last half hour Jardine made the bowling changes, but without effect. Clark found himself in midst of a no-ball epidemic, Tarrant calling "no ball" against him no less than seven times, once three times in one over. Jardine immediately changed him over to the other end, making Nichols exchange with him.

FAST BALLS UNPERTURB BATSMEN.

Fast bowlers made no impression on the batsmen, nor did Townsend, who was tried for only over in which he was hit by both batsmen for eleven runs between them.

For the last over before the close of play Jardine tried Verity and with his second ball, he broke up the partnership.

Wazir Ali in trying to cut him edged a ball and Nichols at first slip brought off an excellent one-handed catch, very close to the ground. Wazir Ali was batting for exactly 100 minutes, and hit twice to the boundary.

Merchant's knock which has hitherto lasted 82 minutes has been as meritorious as any that he has played at Bombay, and on the strength of which he was included in the test team. He has so far made four hits to the boundary. With the fall of Wazir Ali's wickets stumps were drawn with the score at 90 for four wickets.

SCORES.

ENGLAND 1ST INNINGS.

Mitchell, c Gopalan, b C. K. Naidu	47
Walters, c Gopalan, b Amar Singh	29
Barnett, l.b.w., b Amar Singh	8
Langridge, c Nissar, b Gopalan	70
Valentine l.b.w., b C. K. Naidu	40
Jardine c C S Naidu b. Mushtaq Ali	61
Levett b. C K Naidu	5
Nichols l.b.w. b. Nissar	13
Townsend c Dilawar Hussein b. Amarsingh	40
Verity (not out)	55
Clark c Merchant b. Amarsingh	10
Extras	25
Total	403

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mahomed Nissar	34	6	112	1
Amarsingh	54.5	13	106	4
Gopalan	19	7	39	1
Mushtaq Ali	19	5	45	1
Amarnath	2	0	10	0
C. S. Naidu	8	1	26	0
C. K. Naidu	23	7	40	3

FALL OF WICKETS.

1 for 45; 2 for 55; 3 for 135; 4 for 135; 5 for 256; 6 for 281; 8 for 301; 9 for 371; 10 for 403.

M.C.C. 1ST INNINGS.

Amarsingh took four wickets for 106 runs, and C. K. Naidu three for 40.

INDIA FIRST INNINGS.

Naoomal c Jardine b. Nichols	2
Dilawar Hussain (retired hurt)	7
Wazirali c Nichols b Verity	39
C K Naidu b Clark	5
Amarnath c Jardine b Clark	0
Merchant (not out)	28
Extras	9
Total (for four)	90

Jawaharlal Pleads For Constituent Assembly

Way To Solve Real Economic Problems

"Masses Interested More In Filling Hungry Stomachs Than In Percentage Question

ALLAHABAD, January 6.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued a long statement elaborating the recent suggestion made by him. He says that both communal and political problems in India should be solved by means of a Constituent Assembly.

He feels that if a Constituent Assembly that is really a popular Assembly, were to meet, with freedom to face the real issues immediately, real economic problems would occupy their attention, and the so-called communal problem will fade into the background, for the masses will be far more interested in filling their hungry stomachs than in questions of percentages.—A.P.

NAGPUR BEATS OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Result Of Inter-'Varsity Cricket Match

NAGPUR, Jan. 6

The two days' Inter Varsity Cricket Match between Nagpur and Osmania Universities ended to-day. Nagpur being defeated by 10 wickets.

Bharachand (Osmania) who took 7 wickets for 51 yesterday was again the most successful bowler in the second innings, capturing six wickets for a like number of runs.

He was presented with a silver cup by Seth Nanakchand a Nagpur merchant.

Scores:—Nagpur 77 and 130.

Osman'a 183 and 28 for no loss.

—(United Press.)

BRITISH PRESS ON SECOND TEST

Luck Of Toss Decided Advantage, Says Gilligan

LONDON, Jan. 6

Winning the toss is a decided advantage to England, says A. E. R. Gilligan in "News Chronicle." If England pass 350, India will have her work cut out to win.

Naidu handled his bowlers with skill, with Amarsingh doing magnificent work in the early stages.

Amarsingh seems to have bowled very finely declares P. F. Warner in the "Daily Telegraph." He adds, "I am glad to see Naidu taking wickets. He is a clever flighty bowler who did not bowl enough in the First Test."

VICEROY'S PARTY TO CRICKETERS

CALCUTTA, (Viceroy's Camp), Jan. 5.

Communique issued to-day says His Highness the Maharaja Jamsahib of Nawanagar arrived here to-day to stay as the Viceroy's guest at Belvedere.

The Viceroy gave a dinner party to members of the M.C.C. and the Indian Test Teams at Belvedere to which were invited among others, the Maharaja and the Yuvraj of Patiala and J. B. Hobbs, the world renowned English Cricketer.—(United Press).

WHITES REFUSE TO PLAY GAME

All-India Soccer Team Will Tour S. Africa

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

At a meeting held last evening the Indian Football Association accepted the invitation from South African Indian Football Association for an All-India Soccer Team to tour the Union of South Africa.

The Trial Matches will be held in Calcutta for which three or four players from each province will be invited. A Sub-Committee has been formed to prepare the details of the tour. The team will sail from Bombay in the middle of May reaching the port of Durban after twelve days' voyage The matches will be played only with Indians who have settled down in the various provinces in the Union, as the African Whites refused to play with the coloured people. The Sub-Committee is leaving Calcutta on January 24 on a three weeks' tour of Northern India.—(United Press.)

BILLIARDS IN LONDON

Davis Leads Newman By 677 Points

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The following are the scores in the Professional Billiards match at close of the day:—

DAVIS	7,870
NEWMAN (in play)	7,193

Sydney.—New South Wales scored 187 for three wickets. Kippax 70 (not out). The play was curtailed owing to rain.

A DELIGHTFULLY HUMOROUS PICTURE
with Strong Irish Flavour
'GENERAL JOHN REGAN
WITH
CHRISSIE WHITE
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TO-NIGHT at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Also Showing:—
A Coloured Silly Symphony
"BABES IN THE WOODS"

Simon Re-iterates His Faith In Disarmament

In Event Of War, He Declares, No Country In World Would Escape Dire Consequences

RUGBY, Jan. 5.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, concluded his visit to Italy at noon, when accompanied by Lady Simon he left Rome for Paris. In addition to the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Drummond, and members of the Embassy staff, Signor Suvish, Baron Aloysi and Signor Grandi were at the station to bid him farewell.

Before his departure he received press representatives and discussed with them subjects raised during his conversations with Signor Mussolini.

PROFITABLE VISIT

Reports of the interview state that Sir John Simon said that his visit to Paris and Rome had been most profitable. His visit to Rome in particular served to amplify ideas he had already had regarding his views of the Fascist Government and on various problems weighing upon Europe.

He welcomed the invitation of Signor Mussolini to visit Rome, for he was eager to understand the views of the Fascist Government as fully as he understood those of France as the result of his visit to Paris. He was now in a position to prepare a detailed report for submission to his Government on his return to London.

As regards Disarmament Sir John Simon declared his conviction that that problem must be solved before all others and added that the Italian Premier was steadfastly convinced that the present turbulent situation in Europe must be changed in order to secure world peace. All statesmen with whom he had had contact, he said, were convinced that in event of war, no country in world escape its better consequences.

LEAGUE REFORM

While reform of League with a view to strengthening it was certainly important, all the statesmen with whom he had spoken in his travels, were agreed that the complex problem of disarmament must first be discussed and solution found which would recognise the moral equality of Germany.

Sir John Simon, who is making his journey from Paris by air, is expected in London to-morrow afternoon.

Full implications of the revision by France of her import quotas are being carefully studied by responsible quarters here and the opinion is much disturbed. Special attention is directed to the unfavourable effect of these trading restrictions on the prospects of an early initiation of negotiation for an Anglo-French commercial agreement.B.O.W.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA AIR LINK

Tatas Negotiating With Government For Daily Service With High Speed Planes

The air mail service between Karachi and Madras has worked with remarkable regularity and has succeeded in making a profit. It is becoming more and more popular for mails. It may not be generally realised what difficulties have to be constantly faced on the route.

The air way from Karachi to Madras crosses deserts, swamps, mountain ranges up to 5,000 feet high and lies over country which receives more than 250 inches of rain a year. During the south-west and north-east monsoons for nearly seven months of the year, parts of the route are subject to conditions of bad visibility caused by storms and violently turbulent atmospheric conditions, making flying difficult and fatiguing. During 160,000 miles so far flown no unscheduled landings were made for mechanical trouble. The average speed maintained over the route including night stops is 52 miles per hour which compares favourably with the 31 miles per hour of the London-Cape Town service and the 36 miles per hour of the London-Karachi service.

OTHER SCHEMES.

The encouraging response which the public have shown to this new enterprise has induced the organisers to launch on two other schemes namely the extension of the Karachi-Madras service to Colombo and the starting of a daily service between Bombay and Calcutta. In regard to the first, the firm of Tatas is now in negotiations with the Ceylon Government, who it is believed have favourably received their proposals and are endeavouring to establish the extension of the service at an early date. The main difficulty in the inauguration of the extension appears to be the lack of suitable landing ground in Ceylon. If the negotiations fructify, and there is no reason at present apparent why they should not, then the extension of the service should take place this year.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA LINE.

The second scheme is to link Bombay with Calcutta by a daily man service with the aid of high speed mail carriers. The necessary application has already been made to the Government of India, and it is hoped to inaugurate the new service within 12 months of the completion of negotiations which are now in progress with the Government of India.

The importance of the route may be realised by the consideration that letters despatched from Calcutta after midnight will be received in Bombay by noon of the same day and vice versa. If the proposed linking of Bombay with Calcutta by means of air is to be successful, it will be necessary for Government to provide facilities for flying a small portion of the route before dawn since that arrangement alone will enable the service to carry mails from Calcutta after midnight to Bombay before midday on the same day.

LANDING GROUND.

It will also be necessary in this connection to make an all weather landing ground at or in the neighbourhood of Nagpur and to add any equipment necessary to the wireless stations at Bombay and Nagpur to enable them to work with aircraft. The cost of this organisation per mile of air route, it is estimated will be only about Rs. 300 which compares favourably with the Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 per mile required to build a railway.

More landing grounds are needed if private and taxi flying is to become popular and useful. Cheap machines capable of flying between any two points in India in one day are available but their use is limited by the lack of aerodromes.—A. P.

Leading Lights of Oriental Conference at Baroda

(Sketches by the Baroda artist Syt. M. M. Mistry).

Mr. K. P. JAYASWAL, Bar-at-Law, (General President of the 7th session of the Indian Oriental Conference).

Dr. A. C. WOOLNER, (Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University and President of the Vedic Section of the Conference).

RAI BAHADUR DAYARAM SAHNI, (Director-General, Archaeological Survey of India).

Dr. SIDDHESHWAR VARMA (President of the Philological Section of the Conference).

Rev. Fr. H. HERAS, (Professor of History and Archaeology, St. Xavier's College, Bombay.)

BABU DURGAPRASAD, (Professor in Hindu University, Benares and a leading numismatician).

Prof. IRACH J. S. TARAPOREVALA, (President of the Avesta-Iranian Section of the Conference).

Mr. ARNOLD A. BAKE, (Member of the Royal Dutch Academy, who delivered a lecture on "The Music of the Sama Veda").

Mr. GHULAM YAZDANI, (Director of Archaeological Department of Nizam's Dominions and President of the Archaeological Section of the Conference).

Prof. AGA POUR-E-DOUD, (President of the Arabic and Persian Section of the Conference).

Dr. HIRANANDA SHASTRI, (Retired Government Epigraphist and Member of the Executive Committee of the Conference).

Dr. B. BHATTACHARYA, M.A., Ph.D. (Secretary of the Conference).

ROOSEVELT TO ACT AS UMPIRE

Senator Borah's Panacea To End Monetary Dispute

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

Rumours that the action to increase the value of silver which are imminent, are persisted in the Senate circles, and in expectation of an early Presidential monetary action, Senator Thomas has agreed to withhold his plan and have the Senate sub-committee draft a monetary programme.

The official comment is lacking but President Roosevelt has made it clear that a provision is being made to continue the gold purchases here and abroad.

The trend of opinion is to be away from the paper money towards gold and silver revaluation, and probably it will be a modified form of bimetallism.

Senator Thomas favours a return to Gold Standard as soon as the international situation permits but at a lower rate, while Senator Borah urges a Whitehouse conference between the inflationists and the hard money schools with President Roosevelt os the umpire in order to end the monetary dispute.—(Reuter's Special).

Yield Of 470 Million Dollars Expected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The House of Representatives passed the Liquor Tax Bill estimated to yield 470,000,000 dollars annually.

The Liquor Tax Bill provides for a 2 dollars tax on a gallon of distilled spirits, 5 dollars on a barrel of beer, 4 to 40 cents on a gallon of wine according to alcoholic content, but wines containing over 24 per cent. alcohol are subject to the 2 dollar tax similarly as spirits.—Reuter's Special.

CHARGES AGAINST CORPORATOR

Complaint Filed By Shareholder Under Company's Act.

The Chief Preidency Magistrate on Saturday ordered a summons to be issued against Mr. Ramchandra Mahadev Bhat, C.I.E., at the instance of Mr. M. E. Habibulla, on the charge of making a false statement and criminal breach of trust.

AIRCRAFT EXAMINATION

Indian Secures First Class First

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

Mr. P. H. Tharanee, an ex-student of the Karachi Aero-Club who had vroceeded to England to join the De Havilland Aeronautical Technical School has secured first class first in the final aircraft Examination, winning two prizes awarded by Mrs. Nixon and Lady Beatie and has also fully jualified himself to be a ground Engineer. It is for the first time that an Indian wins those two prizes.—(The United Press.)

GRUESOME FIND

SHIKARPUR (Sind), Jan. 6.

A dead body without its head, alleged to be that of a Mahomedan has been discovered on the out-skirts of Shikarpur, Sind and brought to the town for Post Mortem Examination.

The Police are investigating.—(United Press).

SILVER COINAGE FOR BULGARIA

RUGBY, Jan. 5.

The Royal Mint in London is to supply silver coinage for Bulgaria. Blanks for coins and master dies will be made at Royal Mint and actual striking of coins will take place at Belgrade Mint under supervision of Royal Mint.

The coins consist of British quarternary allow.—B. O. W.

MAKE MOMIN CONFERENCE A SUCCESS

(From A Correspondent).

GAYA, Jan. 5.

Moulvi Latifur Rahman, Chairman, District Board registration officer, Commissioner Gaya Municipality, Zemindar Nagamatia, who has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Fifth Session of the All-India Momin Conference in the course of an appeal says that it is decided to hold the Fifth Session of the All-India Momin Conference at Hazaribagh, during Easter with suitable arrangements, and exhorts Momin brethren numbering about forty millions to rise to the occasion, and make it a success.

NEW LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Sir Frederic Maugham, brother of Mr. Somerset Maugham, has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in place of Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence who had resigned.—Reuter.

JHERIA CONSPIRACY

Accused Sentenced To 7 Years R. I.

PURULIA, Jan. 5.

The Sessions Judge of Manbhum—Sambalpur, delivered judgment in the Jheria Conspiracy Case in which Pramath Nath Ghosh, a coal merchant of Jheria and two others were charged under explosive substances Act and section 120-(B) of Indian Penal Code. All the three accused were sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment ech, the sentences to run concurrently.

Bhabesh Chandra Hazra one of the accused in this case who was discharged from the Calcutta Dynamite Find Case made certain statements before the Chief Presidency Magistrate which led to the arrest of Sukha Goala, a Colliery Chaprasi and recovery of three empty bombshells and pieces of earthen pots from the Colliery quarters of Bhabesh. Sukha Goala, who turned an approver was granted the King's pardon.—(United Press).

MRS. NAIDU AT VISWABHARATI

Advises Students To Profit By Poet's Association

SANTINIKETAN, Jan. 5.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who arrived here yesterday with post Rabindranath was accorded a rousing reception by the staff and students of the Viswabharati. She was shown round the institutions attached to the Viswabharati by the poet himself who explained to her how his life's dream in founding the University which would be the meeting-ground of International culture was gradually unfolding itself.

Mrs. Naidu addressed a meeting of the Ashram students laying stress on the need for cultivating an international outlook. She exhorted them to profit by the rare previlege of having the closest association with the poet who was acclaimed by savants all over the world as the prophet of internationalism. Mrs. Naidu is expected back in Calcutta tonight.—(United Press).

A. I. C. C. MEMBER TO PAY FINE

GONDIA. Jan. 5.

Shriyut Chaturbhujbhai, Member, All-India Congress Committee was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 in default four months' rigorous imprisonment in each of the cases pending against him under sections 17 and 6 Criminal Law Amendment Act.—(United Press).

PANDIT MOTILAL'S INCOME-TAX

Telephone Rental Attached To Be Refunded?

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

No information is available with regard to further developments in connection with the attachment, which was made at Calcutta of the shares of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of the face value of Rs. 20,000 in the various companies, in pursuance of the demand of the income-tax authorities at Allahabad, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru eventually declined as already reported, to pay the balance of the arrears of his father's income-tax until the conclusion of the present national struggle in the country.

A quarter's rental of the telephone connection which the post and telegraph authorities owed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as the telephone connection at Anand Bhawan was cut off during the civil disobedience movement, has also been appropriated by the income-tax authorities. It is said that a telephone trunk call bill was presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in jail and Mr. Nehru in reply to the postal authorities pointed out the impropriety of the payment for the trunk calls being demanded from him when they had committed a breach of contract by cutting off the connection during the contract period.

Recently Mr. Nehru wrote to the post and telegraph authorities, perhaps claiming the refund of the rent and in reply the postal authorities sent him an account showing that part of the money was used in payment of the trunk call bill and the balance was paid to the income-tax officer. According to an unconfirmed report this money may be refunded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The exact demand of the income-tax department on account of arrears is not known. It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru paid an instalment of Rs. 10,000 towards the original demand but he refused to pay the balance when he was arrested. The authorities succeeded in realizing only about Rs. 600 more through their own efforts, namely about Rs. 500 by appropriating the balance of the price of a car sold to realize the fine of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, about Rs. 60 by appropriating the price of the railway tickets, refunded by the railway company, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested at Iradatganj and about Rs. 60 realized by the sale of a few shares attached at Bombay some time ago. In lieu of the balance the Calcutta shares of the face value of Rs. 20,000 were attached.—"Leader."

DR. KITCHLEW BETTER

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

In the course of a statement, Mrs. Kitchlew, wife of Dr. Kitchlew, who is undergoing imprisonment in Multan Jail says.—"Though my husband has been taking "C" class prisoners' diet in preference to that of "A" class prisoners', his health is now better.—United Press.

U. S. LIQUOR BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

The Liquor Bill was passed by 388 votes to 5. Blended spirits are taxed at the rate of 2 dollars 30 cents per gallon.—Reuter's Special.

COUNCIL OF STATE BYE-ELECTION

A Bombay Government Gazette (Extra-ordinary) dated January 6, announces that as a result of Sir Suleman Cussum Mitha, accepting the office of Shariff of Bombay, the seat in the Council of State from the Bombay Presidency Constituency (Muhammadan) falls vacant and a Bye-election will be held to fill the vacancy on or before February 1934.

"THE SNAKE" AT IT AGAIN

Yet Another Victim Of Stove Tragedy

"The Gujeratis are out for boycotting goods but I do not understand why they do not boycott stoves which are of a foreign make and use Swadeshi made "sigrees" instead. With these remarks, Rao Bahadhur B. N. Athavle, Coroner addressed to the jury during the inquest touching the death of Manibai Ambalal on Saturday.

The evidence showed that the deceased lived at Phydhoni with her husband. While lighting a stove on New Year Day her sari caught fire and she was removed to Sir Harkisondas Hospital where she died on Friday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

EVOLUTION OF INDIAN ART

Mr. Mehta's Address To "Oriental" Conference

The following are excerpts from the presidential address delivered by Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., at the Fine Arts Section of the Oriental Conference at Baroa:—

"The astounding thing about indian Art that strikes even a casual student is the remarkable stability of its traditions throughout the course of centuries. Whether it be architecture, sculpture, painting or music the age long traditions continue to exercise their dominating influenle. This however does not preclude its being influenced by new streams of alien but dynamic cultures at certain epochs of its history. From the dawn of history India has been subject to manifold influences which some times came to her from beyond the seas some time from Persia, some time from Babylon and some time from the far off countries situated on the shores of the Mediterranean. It must have been a singular event in the history of India when Chandragupta Maurya married the daughter of Salencus Nikator—one of the generals of Alexander the Great. It was as it were the fusion of the two most dynamic cultures of the ancient world. What repurcussion of this marriage were on the society at that time, we can only guess.

"It is, however, known that during the earlier centuries of the Christian era a number of Hellenic artists, who have left a veritable gallery of Buddhist sculpture, were working in what are now known as the Frontier Provinces and Afghanistan. The passionate feeling of the Greek for the representation of the human body in all its outward and athletic glory did not take root in the Indian soil. The Gandharan period despite many a charming sculpture remains a mere episode in the cultural history of Hindustan. It seems as if the Indian had a peculiar feeling of his own for Nature. The realism of some of the statuettes—especially of the bull on the Mohenjo Daru seal is of a totally different character from that of the Greek or the Hellenistic artist. Years ago Dr. Spooner suspected Persian influences in the development of Mauryan art; but nothing is more remarkable than the exraordinary constancy of the fundamentals of Indian culture throughout the ages, and its amazing powers of assimilation of alien elements in its unique matrix.

ISLAMIC ART.

"It is rather extraordinary that even Islam in its first flush of power—more than half a millennium before the advent of the great Moghuls—failed to affect the artistic traditions of India to any appreciable extent. India has always been the great laboratory of religious experiments, and in this particular sphere of influence of Islam was indeed powerful. But so far as the outward tenor of life was concerned, life remained practically unchanged. Important edifices of a novel type began to be built, but after a short time the indigenous tradition asserted its dominance. Throughout the centuries of its existence Islam in India has always looked up to Persia for its artistic inspiration. The Indian Mussalman has always felt somewhat humble before the Persian and it is somewhat remarkable that the monumental work of Maulana Shibli has no place for a single Indian among his Heroes of Islam. Iran and its adjacent lands—what now constitute Russian Turkestan—were the fountain heads, as it were, of Islamic culture. Baghdad, Samarkand, Bokhara. Herat, Ghazni and Shiraz are names to conjure with the history of Islam. Hisorical circumstances fortified this tendency for from the day of Timur the valour of Islamic rulers made the court of Samarkand one of the greatest literary and artistic centres that the world has ever known.

"Babar though a Turk by descent was a Persian by culture. Nothing in Hindustan pleased the fancy of this valiant prince. His son, Humayun brought with him two distinguished masters of painting from the court of Iran—Abdul Samad Shirazi and Mir Saiyyad Ali. The celebrated paintings of Hamza Nama unique by themselves in the history of Indian pictorial art—wtre commenced during the reign of Humayun though they were completed during the time of Jalaluddin Akbar. Abdul Samad Shiraz'—"Shirin Qalam," as he was called—the matter of drawing as well as of calligraphy, was given the charge of training up Indian artists in accordance with the Persian canon. Within a few years however it was discovered that an Indian while good at copying was a person very difficult and peculiarly obstinate to be vitally or easily influenced. The Indo-Persian phase was therefore only a passing phase of brief duration.

"The patronage of the Moghuls and the magnificence of Persian illustrations—Babar, Humayun and Akbar had some wonderful Persian Manuscripts in their library—undoubtedly gave an unprecedented stimulous to an Art which seemed to have fallen on evil days with the decay of central power. The extraordinarily finished workmanship and the impeccable colour-schemes of Moghul paintings are undoubtedly in a great measure due to the influence of the Persian examplers. But these only affect the surface and the principal characteristics of the Indian tradition remained practically unaltered.

EUROPE IN 15TH CENTURY.

"The fifteenth century in Europe was a period of considerable movement in the history of Europe. The world has rarely witnessed such a wonderful harvest of artistic masterpiece as during this period of Renaissance when Italy, Holland, Germany and Spain vied with each other in producing pictures of a quality that the world has never seen before or since. The Moghuls were great diletatentes and were interested in everything, especially if it was something strange or singular. Yet it is curious that such a great patron and connoisseur of painting as Jehagir did not think it worth while to copy the large-scale canvasses in oil which were shown to him by the English ambassador Sir Thomas Roo. Painting had made remarkable progress in Italy since the death of Ciottor in 1337. Since then the brothers Hubert and Jan Van Eyck discovered the medium oil for painting which was to revolutionize the entire course of painting the European world. Problems of foreshortening, perspective, of the true colour of shadows were solved one by one during this great period of artistic revival.

"The renaissance had achieved practically all its glories almost 100 years before Jehangir ascended the throne. And yet it is remarkable that throughout the creative period of Moghul art the momentous changes that had taken place in the pictorial art of Europe had practically no effect on the royal ateliers of Agra, Delhi and Lahore.

THE PERSONAL NOTE.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to make a personal confession. I have known somehing of what are called natural Sciences, for I am an old Tripos man of Cambridge, I have been a lifelong student of Economics; I have been a devotee of Sanskrit and temperamentally addicted to literary and historical studies. For 18 years I have been doing the varied work of administration which falls to an Officer in the Indian Civil Service. Art has been a late intrusion in life, hardly more than 10 years old. But as age creeps on, as the amount of available leisure becomes less and the futility of a subject becomes evident and the vanity of reading piles of books and becoming a learned is realized when printed matter begins sometimes to pall and sheer output of it becomes a veritable nightmare, what a solace it is to turn to the silent creation of art!

STRAINS OF MUSIC.

"It may be a mere fragment of an old time sculpture, a worm-eaten paper reminiscent of the pictorial art of a by-gone age, a delicious drawing or a silhouette or a miniature paintng of a modern artist. They are like the strains of music of which one is never tired, which sink as it were into the inmost recesses of consciousness and become an integral part of it. The language of Art is the language of humanity. It needs nothing beyond a certain amount of sensibility and life to react to aesthetic beauty. No learned comments are required: artistic creations are complete in themselves. They bring light and radiance, joy and happiness to all those who have the capacity to grasp them and to understand them. A long acquaintance with artistic creations bring a new understanding and reveals unexpected worlds of beauty even in regions where the ordinary eye finds nothing to arrest it or to impart a tinge of wistfulness. Aesthetic joy is like a mother's love, something indefinite but deep, silent and strong, dsinterested and utterly selfless. It can be found and experienced even in the least promising circumstances.

ORGANISED ATTEMPTS.

Its abode is not always to be sought in the palaces of the rich, for it can be found in the humblest home of our poverty-stricken countryside. It is something in the nature of elementary urge which requires development and opportunities to come in contact with the immortal creations of the past and the monumental creattions of the present. An organized endeavour is needed to train up a whole people to rise to its native sense of aesthetic enjoyment. Art cannot be ignored or banished from the life of a nation without doing irreparable damage to the soul.

"It must have a place in the homes as well as in the classrooms, in the temple as well as the hospital, in places of amusement as well as in places of worship; for it is a thing of the spirit and no Nation has yet arisen without the exaltation of the spirit. When the futility of mere literary training book learning has been found to be more than a mere waste of time and opportunities, is it not time for the country to turn to something, the results of which cannot for a moment be doubted? The past splendour of India lay not in her mythica wealth but in the imperishable monuments of her artistic creations. A nation is made not by the material things that it has but by the things of the spirit that it giveth.

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CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD

Dacoit's Daring Outrage From Lock-up

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

News comes from Sonipat about 30 miles from Delhi that the very notorious dacoit Moghla, who has been charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code wih having comitted many dacoities and murder and was being tried at Rohtak somehow managed to get hold of a revolver and shot dead constable Abdul Hamid from the lock-up where he was detained.—United Press.

MORE WORK FOR BRITISH STEEL WORKS

Agreement Pending With Producers In The Continent

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

It is learned that a agreement is pending between the British, French, German, Belgian and Luxemburg steel makers as regards exports of ship-building and constructional steel.

The agreement is to cover prices and division of markets as between British and Continental producers.

Hitherto ship-builders in the neutral markets have been able to obtain supplies of steel at lower prices than those which the British ship-builders had to pay. It is hoped as a result of the new agreement will end this anomalous situation. Incidentally it is expected to provide more work for the British ship-yards and steelworks.

Under the agreement the United Kingdom and British Empire markets are generally reserved for British steel-makers.

LORD LONDONDERRY IN INDIA

Will Meet Viceroy And Inspect Air Force

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Lord Londonderry is expected to reach Delhi by air at 7 a.m. on Sunday, i.e., 24 hours late owing to bad weather in the Mediterranean. He is proceeding straight to Calcutta, where he will be the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, returning to Delhi on the 10th January. He will stay here for two days, when he will be the guest of Air Marshall Steel, and, thereafter he will be going on a tour of inspection in the North-West Frontier Province.—A. P.

CONGRESSMAN SURRENDERS

Taken To Ratnagiri For Trial

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 6.

Mr. Balkrishna Laxman Sathe a prominent Congressman and a teacher of the Ahmednagar National High School, surrendered to the police yesterday. He is taken to Ratnagiri under police escort "via" Poona and Bombay for trial for defying a restraint order of the Ratnagiri District Magistrate.

DEFEAT "W. P." BILL

Appeal To Labour And Liberal Parties In England

MR. SETH'S CABLE

States People Hold It Will Increase Power of Already Autocratic Princes.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Sjt. Amritlal Sheth has sent the following cable to Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Labour Party and Sir Herbert Samuel, leader of the National Liberal Party:

"The States People's Convention held in Rajputana under my presidentship has resolved to approach you and say that because the White Paper refused an elective representation and fundamental rights to the States Peoples and increases the power and influence of the already autocratic Princes by the various provisions and safeguards, the States' people definitely reject the White Paper and appeal to you in the name of eighty millions of suffering humanity to use your party machinery to defeat the White Paper Bill."

FRAUDULENT ISSUE OF BONDS

French Premier Confers With Commerce Minister

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Paris.—The issue of 4 million sterlings worth of fradulent bonds on behalf of the Bayonne Municipal pawnbrokering establishment is having political repercussions. M. Chautemps to-day conferred for an hour and half with M. Dalamier, Minister of Commerce, who, at the time of the issue was Minister of Labour, wrote a letter to the President, General Insurance Committee, urging the desirability of facilitating the placing of municipal bonds and also wrote a letter blessing the bonds to M. Tissier, Director, Bayonne Credit Municipal, who is now arrested.

The police are anxious to trace the financier, Alexandre Stavisky The present Ministry contains several ministers who was in the Cabinet when the bonds were issued.

DIGAMBARIS HAVE IT AT LAST

Dispute Over Jain Temple Possession Settled

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

An important decision was given by Mr. Cadell, Dewan of Junagadh State on the long drawn dispute between the Shwetambaris and the Digambaris, two sections of Jains.

The dispute arose over the possession of two temples and dharmashalas on the Girnar Hills. The Shwetambaris contended that the Digambaris had no right to offer prayers at the temples and that the temples and the dharmashalas belonged to them and obtained an injunction when one of the dharmashalas was under construction.

The Dewan held that from the evidence produced before him it was clear that the dharmashalas and the temples belonged to the Digambaris and nullified the injunction obtained by the Shwetambaris.—(United Press.)

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NAME THE OBJECT COMPETITION

List Of Prize-winners

As the following three competitors have sent in an all-correct solution in the above competition, the first three prizes have been amalgamated, and Rs. 800 have been equally divided among them, each getting Rs. 266-10-8:—

1. Mrs. Hirabai Ardeshir Lala, Manek Mansion, Wadia Street, Tardeo.
2. Mr. Samuel Moses, Bombay Collector's Office, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.
3. Mr. Cawas F. Amroliwalla, Amroliwalla's House, De Lisle Road, No. 13, Parel, Bombay.

35 CONSOLATION PRIZES (Rs. 6 EACH).

1. Mrs. S. S. Bandisode, C/o Dr. S. M. Bandisode, Panchgani Dist. Satara.
2. Mr. Haridas Narsingh, 266 Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.
3. Mr. Shankarrao D. Kalelkar, 59, Elphinstone College Hostel, Fort, Bombay.
4. Mr. N. Shroff, K. Building, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.
5. Mr. S. B. Abhyankar, 10, Damodar Waljee Bldg., Near Prarthna Samaj, Bombay 4
6. V. G. Allan Esq., Loco Blocks, Kalyan.
7. M. G. Sahasrabudhe Esqr., 25, Goregaonkar Bldg., Dadar.
8. G. A. Kenge Esqr., Sunday Bazaar. Bhusaval, East Khandesh.
9. R. Naradachari Esq., C4, South Indian Bldg., Matunga G.I.P. Bombay 19.
10. Miss Irene Remedios, 579, Waroda Road, Bandra.
11. Chandulal Mohanlal Modi, Esqr., Vakil, Vijapur, (North Gujarat).
12. S. M. Bharucha, Esqr., Daruwalla Bldg., Foras Road, Tardeo.
13. Mr. Abdul Latif I. Laljee, 93, Warden Road, Bombay.
14. Miss Ethel D'Lima, 90, St. Andrew's Road, Bandra.
15. Mr. Haridas Gopaldas, Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
16. Mr. H. N. Bhuleskar, "Rashikashram" Chincholi, Malad, Dist. Thana.
17. Mr. R. D. Kirtikar, 15, Bhai Jiwanjee Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.
18. Mr. Keshav S. Talpade, P. P. Charity Bldg., Harvey Road, Chowpatty.
19. Mr. Rustom S. Ghandy, Lantin House, Cumbala Hill, Bombay.
20. Mr. Surrindar Singh, Post Box No. 925, G.P.O. Bombay.
21. A. L. Doodhbhate, C/o The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Bombay.
22. Bhaskar Krishnajee Tulaskar, 28, Borle's Chawl No. 2, Dadar, Bombay.
23. P. S. Deo, C/o Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., Nesbit Road, Mazgaon, Bombay.
24. Miss Alice D'Abreo, C/o Mr. Lynus Miranda, Top Floor, No. 44, Kotachi Wadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
25. Kantilal R. Dhrew, C/o Jamnadas Popatlal, Pama Dalal's Bldg, 3rd Floor, Old Hanuman Lane, 1st Cros Lane, Bombay.
26. Mrs. A. Kamalabai, D/2, S. I. Building, Matunga.
27. Vishnu Laxman Tekade, Collector's Office, Bombay Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.
28. Mohanlal Jadhavjee Shah, (Shroff), ADONI, (Bellary Dist.)
29. Bhavanishanker N. Wagle, 32, Abhyanker Chawl, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay, 7.
30. S. G. Konkar, 87, Deccan College, Poona.
31. Hatimbhai L. Darbar, C/o Bombay Stationery Mart, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
32. Maneksha Jhangirsha Dhanonura, "Bage Shirin," Tithal Road, Bulsar.
33. S. C. Gupta, C/o K. T. Pandaya, Sadar Bazaar, Nagpur.
34. Thakordas, Railway Quarry, Virar,
35. P. Shinnock, Driver, Kalyan.

CORRECT SOLUTION

No. of Picture	No. of Clue.	No. of Picture	No. of Clue.
1	2	11	7
2	12	12	15
3	16	13	8
4	5	14	13
5	19	15	11
6	9	16	10
7	6	17	4
8	1	18	3
9	18	19	17
10	20	20	14

MOSCOW, 1905

Mr. H. W. Nevinson Recalls Horrors Of Czarist Russia

It was December, 1905. The disastrous war with Japan, which lasted nineteen months, had ended in October and bands of ragged soldiers were straggling back into Moscow, where they crouched all night round fires in the squares, muttering to themselves: "At home and alive! At home and alive!" writes Mr. H. W. Nevinson in the "Manchester Guardian."

For forty years circles of educated men and women had been attempting to mitigate the Tsar's despotism by propaganda and assassination, resulting in the exile or execution of themselves. In the new year of 1905 Father Gapon had organised the "Russian Workmen's Union" and led a holiday procession of workers to the Winter Palace with a petition to the Tsar as the benevolent father of his people. Men, women, and children, dressed in their Sunday best and carrying sacred ikons, were fired upon from three sides and about 1,500 killed or wounded. That was the "Bloody Sunday" of January 22, and with that the revolution of the working classes began. The assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius in Moscow, the mutiny of the battleship Potemkin in the Black Sea, and the general strike of October 21, declared by the Council of Labour delegates in St. Petersburg, followed. By Count Witte's advice the Tsar issued the famous manifesto of October 30 promising personal freedom, a Constitution, and a State Duma or Parliament. The payments of the peasants for their lands were also reduced.

SPORADIC STRIKES.

Unhappily the workers' delegates, hoping to gain more and ignorant of the Greek philosopher's saying that "Twice is impossible," declared a second general strike. It was a failure, and was called off in a few days. But a postal strike was resumed, and a strike committee was formed under Nostar, who originated the Soviet system by organising bodies of work-people according to trades.

In Moscow a number of little strikes rose and fell. Servants struck, school children struck, drivers struck. Conferences were held discussing the theory of politics day and night, as was the Russian way, and dividing themselves into numbers of parties—Social Democrats, Social Revolutionists, Anarchists, Octobrists, and Cadets (Constitutional Democrats)—parties far from friendly to each other. An extremist party declared the general strike again, combined with a railway strike on December 20, and cut off the supplies of water, gas, and electricity. The Government struck back and bombarded the strikers' headquarters in a corner house close to the British Consulate.

BARRICADES.

It was late at night, but next morning scores of streets were blocked by barricades. There was no definite plan. The revolutionists ran up barricades everywhere. In the north-west quarter alone I counted 120, and I had not visited nearly all. The revolutionists had read that in a revolution barricades are the proper thing, and they constructed them with tubs, shutters, gates, iron railings, telegraph poles, front doors, and tram-cars piled across the streets. The best I saw were laid along the Dolgoroukovskaya, beyond the Sadovaya or Garden Bolevard which circles nearly round the city. The whole of an electric train had been arranged across it. But boys built the most ingenious barricade of snow piled breast-high and then soused with pails of water till it froze into an impenetrable iceberg, defying tyranny.

The barricades were never intended to be "fought." Their purpose was to delay the troops, especially the cavalry, as they approached along the streets and to take shots at them with rifles and revolvers. When the troops turned into a house or bombarded it with guns the revolutionists retired through the back doors and narrow lanes behind. For the first day of the firing ordinary citizens tried to go about their daily business as usual, and many thought it good sport to run across a street, trying to dodge the bullets for fun. I found women who had gone out marketing with baskets and now lay bleeding in the show. If they could move, one helped them along to a dressing station on some sort of barrow, or one might find a sledge till sledges stopped running.

MIDNIGHT HORRORS.

The worst of street-fighting is that you never know where the danger may come from. There is no front, no rear; one is all flanks exposed from every side. As I went down the Malo Dmitrovka, I thought I was fairly safe till a man scurrying along just before me suddenly fell in a heap, shot from an outpost on the tower of the Strastnoi Convent which commanded the street. In the same street I found a boy of about fifteen who had come out to see a battle. He was dressed in a school uniform—little blue cap and long grey overcoat. His boots were close together, pointing upwards, his white-gloved hands were thrown out upon the snow like a cross; and through his mouth was a dark red hole. A woman brought a red-and-white tablecloth from her house. We wrapped him up in it and carried him to an ambulance-room near an old red-brick church. But he was already dead.

At midnight a gun-shop in the Hotel Metropole upon the Thatre Square was blown up, and early next morning I saw charred bodies, crumbled into cinders like burnt paper, being carried away in a dust cart. All that day the fighting increased in intensity. The air sounded with the whining of bullets and the crash of shells bursting into houses. In one large shed I found the dead and wounded laid out in lines together, while blood trickled into the gutters. Admiral Dubasoff, governor of the city ordered that the Red Cross and all helping the wounded should be fired upon indifferently. The Government had brought up eight infantry battalions, two Cossacks regiments, a regiment and half of dragoons, and two batteries of guns. They advanced steadily up the main street of Tverskaya, wrecking the houses as they came. The Government put the numbers of revolutionists at 15,000 which was probably about ten times too many, and they counted the revolutionist dead and wounded at 8,000 or 9,000 but estimate, was impossible. All the students, boys and girls stitched labels inside their clothing so that their parents might get the news of their death, but I doubt if that precaution was of much avail; for in the end most of the bodies were carted away into the open country for burial, and when I was in St. Petersburg in the following spring a truck full of bodies still frozen stiff arrived in the city as part of a luggage train.

EXECUTIONS

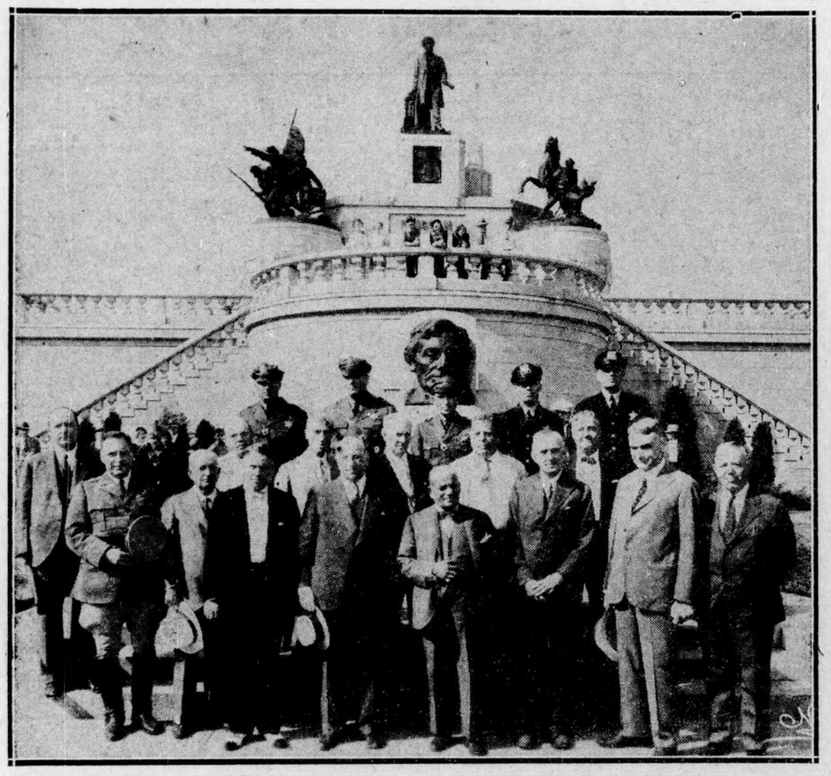
On the third day I felt that the actual fighting was nearing its end. The revolutionists offered six shillings a day and a revolver to anyone who would sign on for three more days, but few volunteered. On the fourth day the revolutionists were ordered by their own Committee to disperse to their homes. In the main police yard a hideous series of executions began, the prisoners being hawcked in pieces limb by limb as I was told by a citizen whose window overlooked the yard. Dubasoff ordered all shops to be opened "intercourse was resumed, and the friends of law and order breathed again. A leader of the revolution then told me that the movement had been intended only as a dress rehearsal. It was on expensive rehearsal, and the actual performance was postponed for nearly twelve years. Then at last the army joined in and that made all the difference. In modern times a revolution upsupported by the army can be nothing but a futile rehearsal.

Before the outbreak a rumour had gone round that the famous Semenovsky Guards would "fraternire". I saw three of them full off their uniforms amid great applause in a large assembly. Perhaps it was a blind. In any case, the Guards, under Colonel Min (afterwards assassinated), distinguished themselves by their extreme ferocity, especially in crushing out a rising of the work-people in the factory district of Presna or Presnensky, two miles from the centre of the city. At a range of about 1,000 yards the guns from five points shelled the varnish, sugar and cotton factories kindling an immense blaze, which glared over the whole city for some nights. The Guards were turned in for a leisurely massacre of all inhabitants. Having made my way into the district on our New Year's Day of 1906. I found that the surviving revolutionists had been cooped up in a sugar-mill year, whence they were brought forward in groups of three and shot down by a firing party of eight as they came. It seemed natural in Russia that the outbreak in the factory district should begin just when the outbreak in the city was stamped out. In those days the Russians appeared to be indifferent to time and space both essential considerations in war.

"THANKSGIVING"

During these scenes the thermometer stood about eighteen degrees of frost, and within a week the Russian Christmas came. It was celebrated with splendid ceremonies in the large church of Christ the Saviour, built in thanksgiving for Napoleon's retreat. Admiral Dubasoff attened to reder thanks for another victory, and with uplifted arms and priest called upon Christ to come thundering voice a black-maned —Christ the Saviour, Wonderful Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S TOMB



During his recent visit to the United States, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda visited Abraham Lincoln's tomb at Springfield. Photo shows His Highness in the centre of the group, with the Governor of Chicago on his right and Mr. Saunders, Reader in Philosophy, on his left.

Lord Rutherford

His Brilliant Contributions To Scientific Knowledge

It is difficult to realise that twenty-five years have passed since Lord Rutherford received a Nobel Prize, writes the Scientific correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." On December 10, 1908, he received the prize, not for physics, as might generally have been expected, but for chemistry. The award was for his researches on radioactivity, and at that time many regarded the study of radioactivity as belonging to chemistry because identification of the new substances involved much chemical investigation and the mechanism of radioactivity, the physical aspect of the phenomenon, could not be elucidated until the nature of the products of radioactivity was known.

The phenomenon of radioactivity presented great psychological difficulties to the early investigators. The human mind has a natural tendency to try to interpret newly discovered phenomena by the principles which have served to interpret known phenomena. When the new phenomena are fundamentally different from the old this tendency prevents the investigator from discovering the conceptions by which the new phenomena can be best understood. Perhaps Lord Rutherford's greatest contribution to the first period of radioactive research was free thinking on novel facts. He was not sackled by traditional theories. But this quality was only a part of his contribution. He combined it with an astonishing power of work, a "unique energy" in Niels Bohr's words. Students of physics who have read the sequence of papers Lord Rutherford published between 1296 and 1907 must often have wondered how such a multitude of experiments could have been done in the time.

He attacked a novel and complicated phenomenon qualitatively and quantitatively. The inhabitants of the new country were measured besides being identified. Seven years after the discovery of radioactivity he was able to give, in conjunction with Soddy, the theory of spontaneous atomic disintegration which provided the complete interpretation of the known facts and the basis for all subsequent research.

NUCLEAR THEORY

This first period of Lord Rutherford's career closed with his departure from Montreal for Manchester in 1907 and his reception of the Nobel Prize in 1908. He was then thirty-seven years old, and had completed what might legitimately have been regarded as a life-work. The second period of his career was spent in Manchester between 1907 and 1919. This proved even greater than the met. While at Manchester he worked out the nuclear theory of the atom. Once more his conceptual originality was decisive, for he had to adopt a model for the atom which could not work according to accepted mechanical principles. He proved experimentally that the atom must be a roomy structure in which nearly all of the mass was concentrated in a tiny central nucleus. This was the key to what is named atomic physics.

By this time Rutherford had attracted research students from many lands. Among them was Mosley, who discovered that the number of elements must be limited. He was killed in the war at the age of twenty-eight. It is said that he was the most brilliant experimental physicist of his own age. There was Hans Geiger, whose instrument for detecting and counting the passage of charged particles is now so universally applied, Darwin Chadwick, and others. But, most remarkable of all, there was Niels Bohr. The student of the history of science reflects with never-ending excitement on the destiny that brought together in Manchester the master experimenter from New Zealand (Rutherford was born in Nelson in 1871) and the theoretical genius from Denmark. In 1914 Manchester University had Rutherford as professor and Bohr as lectureer in physics.

Rutherford had provided the model for the atom, and Bohr gave the mechanics by which it could work. Armed with the Rutherford-Bohr conception of the atom, physicists started a campaign, which still advances with unabated triumph, on the investigation of matter.

DISINTEGRATION OF THE ATOM

The third period of Lord Rutherford's career began as Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge in 1919. He had already completed two great periods of fundamental research, and an easing of the investigatory pressure might reasonably have been expected. But in 1919 he announced that he had accomplished the first artificial disintegration of an atom. He was the first to arrange the transmution of an element. After this he began a detailed study of the sructure of the atomic nucleus. For a number of years new knowledge was accumulated without any striking discovery. The fire seemed to have settled a little. Then in 1932 came the announcement from the Cavendish Laboratory of the discovery of the neutron by Chadwick. A few weeks later Cockcroft and Walton announced the first disintegration of an atom by a machine of human construction, and a few months later Blackett announced that he had definitely confirmed the discovery of the positive electron by Anderson of Pasadena. The third period has proved the equal of the first and of the second.

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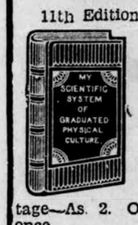

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

Buddhist Cave Temples Of India

Brief And Interesting Information

"BUDDHIST CAVE TEMPLES OF INDIA." By Major R. S. Wauchope, O.B.E., A.T.C.C., F.R.A.S.; I.I.A., Calcutta General Printing Co. (Messrs. D. B. Taraporevalla & Son).

Major Wauchope has written this book for the general public of India, especially those living outside the Bombay Presidency or the Nizam's Dominions." He believes that the Buddhist cave temples, though little known outside these regions, are "some of the grandest, most interesting and probably the oldest monuments of Ancient India." That is so.

He also believes that there has been, except the monumental work by Fergusson and Burgess, "no one volume which contains a description of more than two or three groups of caves. No endeavour seems to have been made so far to gather together, in handy form, information regarding even the main groups as has been done in the book. Authoritative descriptions are to be found in publications of the Archaeological Department of India, in the report for the late 'eighties and other expensive and voluminous works on Ajanta and a few individual groups, but they are not available to the general public."

BADLY SERVED PUBLIC.

Major Wauchope's charge is well deserved and is, in substance, true. It is not, however, strictly or entirely true. The Government of H.E.H. the Nizam have published two popular guides on Ajanta and the Ellora group of cave temples. Messrs. Taraporewalla have, moreover, published two books for the general public, one on "At Ajanta" and the other on "The Rock-Cut Temples Around Bombay" to which the author's attention has not been, it would seem, drawn. Major Wauchope's charge is, however, substantially true, as I said. The general public in India is, decidedly, badly served, as he observes, in the matter of easy and accessible information regarding even the main groups of cave temples in India.

Major Wauchope has, therefore, helped the education of the people. His book is devoid, he suggests, of archaeological technicalities and "philologist may complain", he adds, of the spelling and accenting of proper names." It has been found, he observes, "exceedingly difficult to reconcile the opinions of authorities, who differ considerably amongst themselves," Major Wanchope's difficulty is not imaginary. Nor is it uncommon.

DECADENT SCHOLARSHIP.

Too often have the archaeologist with his dates, the iconographist with his "mudras" and the philologist with his erudite subtleties in spelling and accent blurred, if not positively disfigured, the clear renderings of the art monuments of ancient India. The author's method is, thus, entirely logical and helpful. He is entitled to more than the leniency he craves for a "first offender." The method of treatment of the material is, surely, not less important than the mechanical dilligence which seems, hitherto, to be the dominant and, perhaps, the sole trait of antiquated scholarship. In his simple narrative of the Buddhist cave temples Major Wauchope, has taken the first step towards the emancipation of decadent scholarship. Two features have marked its decay. First, the mechanical dilligence, and speculations, suggested by Major Wauchope, of the archaeologist and the philologist. Secondly, the romantic flights of the antiquarian steering, without vision and without a specific aim, in all directions. These two defects are not observable in the present book.

EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHS.

The description of the cave temples are, rightly, prefixed by a brief account of the origin of Buddhism, Buddhist monuments, the meaning of Buddhist symbols, and of the chronology and grouping of the caves. The cave temples described by the author depict the story of the growth of Buddhist cave architecture from the earliest time to the decline of Buddhism in India.

The book is supplemented with a map, index and glossary. And, the author has, rightly again, spoken about "the best ways of approaching" the temples. But the most noteworthy feature of the book is found in the photographs taken by the author for illustrating it. They are clear and not seldom taken from unconventional but effective angles.

K.H.V.

CYCLOPAEDIA OF HINDUISM

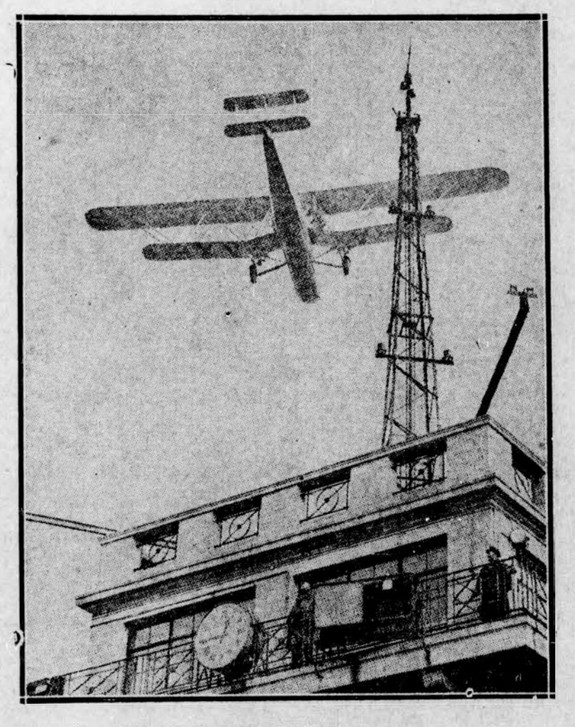
HINDU DHARMA DEEPIKA: By "Rigvedi." With a preface by Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh. Published by Messrs. V. Prabha & Co. Girgaum, Bombay. Pp. 514. Price Rs. 2-8.

This is practically a cyclopaedia of Hindu religion, written in Marathi language by an author whose two previous works, "Aryancha Sanacha Pracheena va Arvacheena Itihasa" and "Abhanga Geetanjali" have been well received by the Marathi-speaking public. In the present work the growth of Hinduism from the earliest Vedic days to the present day is described in great detail, each period of history being dealt with with a profusion of illustrative references to contemporary works that makes the narrative highly informative and interesting. The origin and development of the various systems of Hindu philosophy and the numerous sects and sub-sects are dealt with at length and the conditions of Hindu society obtaining at the various periods of the growth of Hinduism are fully described with copious references to contemporary writers. The origins of the caste system, in particular, are analysed in a highly interesting manner.

The author is not a blind admirer of every custom and institution that is to be found in Hinduism. He exposes the harmful character of some of the rank out-growths of the social organisation and pleads for their total excision. He ruthlessly exposes the pretensions of those sections of Hindu society which have been claiming superiority for themselves over other sections in point of social purity. He is no less hard on the tribe of "buvas" or soi-disant saints, who have been exploiting the credulity of the masses for their own selfish ends.

The author's survey of Hinduism and Hindu society in all their vicissitudes is of a very comprehensive character. So far as we are aware, there has not been, in the Marathi language at least, so exhaustive a work of reference and historical survey as the present publication and the author deserves to be complimented on his achievement. The book, which is fully illustrated and has also a map of ancient India, is priced only Rs. 2-8-0, which must be considered cheap, looking to the wealth of information which the author has got together in this bulky volume.

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO SINGAPORE



Courtesy: "Manchester Guar dian."
The Imperial Airways liner Hengist leaving Crydon for the first air mail flight to Singapore.

Melodies In Verse And Prose

ANAMI: a compilation by Dilip K. Roy.

Anami is a compilation of prose and poetry, some of which are in Bengali, French, Italian and German, ans contain a good portion of the compiler's own work. The review will be restricted to the English extracts in the book. As it has diverse elements of thought and language, Anami which means "the nameless", is a beautiful and an appropriate name. But in spite of diversity of thought, the book strikes one dominant note of the affirmation of tht Spiritual behind the sense world of colourful appearances.

We shall deal at first with the collection of poetry. Since a long time, we have not had such a good treasury of verse. To the ordinary reader, however, some of the thoughts will, at the first blush, seem baffling. But if one listens closely to the inner voice of the soul, one is sure to catch a glimpse of a beautiful inspiration running through all the extracts. We have here W. B. Yeats singing to us his mysticism:

"All things uncomely and broken
All things worn out and old,
The cry of a child by the roadway,
The creak of a lumbering cart...
Are wronging your image that blossoms
A rose in the deeps of my heart."

Side by side with this profound imagery, we have the sweetness of Sri Aurobindo's interpretation of human beauty and love as a picturization of the Divine:

"All music is only the sound of His laughter,
All beauty the smile of His passionate bliss;
Our lives are His heart-beats: our rapture the bridal
Of Radhar and Krishna, our love is their kiss"

These words linger in our memory. And before we could turn from them, we hear the young poet Amalkiran's plea to his Godhead,

"Speak to me heart to heart words intimate,
And all Thy formless glory turn to love,
And mould thy love into a human face!"

But these are a few instances. A lover of poetry can well ramble in this beautiful collection. But let him be, like Keats, quick to catch the music of unheard melodies.

Turning to prose, we find that it consists most of letters of Sri Aurobindo, and of those of Messrs. Romain Rolland Bertrand Russel, the Irish poet A.E., and Roland Nixon to Dilip Roy and other inmates of Sri Aurobindo's Ashram at Pondicherry. These letters are an outstanding commentary on the nature of poetry. Let Sri Aurobindo explain: "There are (in poetry) three elements, the original source of inspiration the vital force of creative beauty which gives its substance and impetus and determines the form, and the transmitting outer consciousness of the poet." Thus it is that, when the outer consciousness remains entirely passive and the inspiration emerges from a deep source, the force of creatives beauty has pure material and an open channel for its expression and gives us the best poetry. When the inspiration emerges from the precincts of the "Over-mind", the highest plane of consciousness, the poet can even create his own original imagery and symbolism of words.

We agree with Sri Aurobindo on these points. But often idealistic poetry runs the risk of self-deception. For the outer consciousness has the habit of playing with abstract words which convey sound rather than the deep inspiration within the soul. And this word-play is so well done by the mind that the post himself is deceived into thinking that he is trying to create a new word-symbolism. It is, therefore, necessary to restrict the licence of using long and abstract words generously. With this restriction there will arise the necessity for the poet in his search for words to sift the wheat from the chaff. It is only when he has a mastery over this sifting process that he can give us poetry which is warm and suffused with inspiration and different from the self-deceptive exercise of mere words, as the warm beauty of life is different from a wooden figure with painted feathers.

H. D. S.

BOOK NOTES

In "The Gospel of the Sun" Alain Gerbault tells the travel stories he had to omit from his previous accounts of his solitary voyage round the world in the 30-foot cutter Firecrest. The gospel he preaches is the gospel of fresh air and nudism, known to South Sea islanders centuries before we discovered it. Though lightly written, the book is anything but mere crankism, as anthropologists are aware.

* * * *

"Can We Limit War?" By Hoffman Nickerson,—Mr. Nickerson is not so optimistic as to believe that war can be abolished; but there is hope that it may be limited if we diagnose its prime cause, and this is judgment the root to be moral. And what is the symptom of moral failure in the social order? It is "democracy", with its correlative "equality". These are the negation of an order based on religion, which means reverence for God and a divine purpose in life.

* * * *

"The History of Buddhist Thought." By Edward J. Thomas (Kegan Paul). This profound book, by the learned Under-Librarian of Cambridge, is a sequel to his "Life of Budha, "which has already become a standard work. Just as there he disposed of the idea that certain incidents in the Gospels are borrowed from Buddhism so here, "per contra," he refutes the charges of atheism and nihilism made against Buddhism. He reads most European as well as the necessary Asiatic languages, and his work is somewhat beyond the general reader.

* * * *

In "Counter Attack from the East: The philosophy of Radhakrishnan" Mr. C. E. M. Joad, examines the philosophic teachings of the exponent of the "New Hinduism." Their synthesis is not a common creed, but a common quest towards a new understanding of the right use of leisure. The Western mind is as yet unprepared for world civilization and needs a new outlook born in religion. Hinduism, it is claimed, provides a view of life which can give the spiritual values necessary to obtain a harmony between the materialistic attitude of the West and the calm tolerance of the East.

* * * *

"It's Up To the Women." By Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt—The President's wife takes the world of women into her confidence as to her attitude toward the important things of life—marriage and children; household and budgeting; jobs and recreation; war and peace.

* * * *

In "Ida Elisabeth," by Sigrid Undset (translated from the Norwegian by Arthur G. Chater)—The winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1928 has produced a work which deserves thoughtful reading. The setting is a small town in Norway and the plot is simple. As an adolescent girl Ida Elisabeth responded to the attentions of a weak youth with artistic leanings. Ultimately she married him and by him had children. Later, after having put up with his weaknesses for years and having contributed the main support of her family, she divorced him. New attentions were bestowed upon her. Why could she not bring herself to a second marriage? That is the question with which this talented writer deals.

IVAN BUNIN

Russia will doubtless feel a measure of pride in the award of the Nobel Prize for Literature to Ivan Bunin, for no Russian has before won this coveted prize.

But Bunin is a White Russian, and lives in exile in France. He came to Grasse, on the French Riviera in 1927, and lives in a pension there with an adopted daughter, Mademoiselle Kozezova. Previously, he occupied a garret in Paris. Fortune is looking up for him, though he smilingly refers to the Tarascon barber who won 5,000,000 francs in the French lottery, when told that his prize amounted to 600,000 francs.

American friends he said, had interested themselves in his work and used their influence with the Nobel Committee.

His Russian novels deal with the life of the peasantry, though

IVAN BUNIN

he himself springs from a bourgeois family. He was born in 1870 in Voronezh, Russia, is a tall, slender man with grey hair.

He won the Pushkin Prize for his poetry, which he began publishing in 1889. This was the highest academic distinction under the Czar. The same prize was awarded again for his translation of Longfellow's "Hiawatha".

"The Gentleman From San Francisco" is said to be his favourite among his books. Like Chekhov in its realistic detail, it shows how fate can deal ironically with wealth. A rich American takes in the luxuries modern life offers and uses them without taste, sails to Europe, but dies of apoplexy upon his arrival at Capri, his first stop. Death makes him unwanted in the rich hotel. His body is packed in a case that contained bottles of soda water brought to the island, and is sent away by the early morning boat, so that the hotel shall not suffer in its popularity from death in the royal suite.

A GUIDE TO BOMBAY

This brochure which is recently published contains information useful to visitors from far and near, holiday tourists, businessmen and general traders and merchants. It was published under the joint auspices of the All-India Medical Conferences with a special reference to the institutions connected with the medical profession in this city. Efforts have also been made to make it useful to the general public too. Among other things it contains a map of Bombay of 1634 as compared with a map of this city of 1934 with its tramways and railways. Shhort description of places of interest around Bombay is included in this booklet. The publication would certainly interest, and prove a real guide to tourists.

ANGLO-LUSITANO CHRISTMAS SPECIAL

The local Anglo-Portuguese Catholic weekly has brought out the special Christmas number which contains a several interesting and well-written articles on subjects of Goan interest.

Prof. F. Correia-Alfonso waves his Jesuitical banner and expresses the hope in his "India's Christmas Card" that "India will one day bend the knee at the manger of Bethlehem."

Prof. George Mc[illegible]es contributes an important article on "Goan Universities in Bygone Days" in which he briefly describes the seats of Sanscritic learning that flourished "contemporaneous with, and as renowned as, the oldest universities of the kind in Western Europe like Salamanka or Paris" before the Portuguese invasion destroyed the old life.

Mr. W. X. Mascaranhas expresses his engineering acumen by presenting a ground plan and brilliat design of a 'Konkani' revival. Prof. Meneses' analysis of "Our Educational System" is based on his experience as a pedagogue who is familiar with Indo-Portuguese systems of 'Varsity education. Sir Augusto Souza's criticism of the inefficient training in medical studies and treatment in Goa deserves special mention because the subject touches the life and death problem of the helpless Goan population.

Miss D. D'Souza's slight sketch of "the land of palm-trees and pigs..... and the sanctuary of (matrimonial) matches and match-making" evokes the spirit of the place with its appeal, to those who live away from it with the exile's yearning for "the little land of pretty villages and fields of the waving rice."

"OBSERVATEUR."

WORLD-WIDE APPRECIATION OF ACHARYA RAY

It was a happy thought on the part of the publication committee of the Indian Chemical Society, as also of the organisers of "Acharya Ray 70th Birthday Celebrations" to invite communications from the chemical world at large, as also from the general public. As the result of this, two superb vonlumes have recently been before the public—the former naturally being devoted to purely chemical contributions from Indian and European chemists. It is gratifying to note that both the volumes ar attracting universal interest. The Journal of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, which is one of the oldest scientific bodies in America" in the course of a review of the commemoration vilume, (published by the Indian Chemical Society) takes occasion to observe:—

"The reviewer believes, it will be some time before he again sees a special number of a chemical society journal similar to this. The Indian Chemical Society may well be proud of its commemoration volume dedicated to a world-renowned pioneer of chemical research in India, Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray. This patriotic chemist is not only noted for his labours in pure and applied chemistry, but also for his work on the History of Hindu Chemistry. All this and much more is said in the decicatory prologue extolling the brilliance, the integrity, the philanthropy and humanism of a beloved and revered septuagenarian chemist.

To get back to the periodical itself, it is very, very seldom that such a collection of authors will be found between the covers of a chemical journal. There are articles by G. T. Morgan, T. S. Wheeler, F. G. Donnan, James W. McBain, H. Freundlich, Friedrich Emich, Hans Pringsheim; Franz Fischer J. C. Ghosh, N. R. Dhar and many other Indian chemists."

It will be remembered that only a shortwhile ago the London Chemical Society enrolled Acharya Ray as an Honorary Fellow, which is the highest distinction it can confer. The Deutsche Akademie of Munich also bestowed upon him similar honours.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Hindustan Year Book—1934 (M C. Sarkar and Sons, Calcutta).

Shrimad Bhagvad Gita (Guj.) by Lala Ambaram Vaghala, Andheri.

Mahila (Mar) edited by Mai Varerkar, Girgaum, Bombay.

Hindana Itihasman Hindu-Muslim Ekata (Guj.) by I. S. Dargah Vala, Navsari.

Mah-song Made Easy, by Esmond Talbet (P. S. King and Sons London) price 2s.

Manan-Je-Dare, by Bherumal Maherchand, Karachi, price Rs. 1/4.

Dr. Annie Besant—A Tribute, by K. S. Venkataramani, Madras, price As. 4/.

We have received a copy of the "Development of Bombay," being the reprint of a lecture given at the Rotary Club, Bombay in Nov. 1933 by Mr. E. M. Gilbert Lodge (Improvement Trust Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay).

MARATHI PERIODICALS

"PARIJAT" edited by Kumar Raghuvir, Girgaum, Bombay, Annual subscription, including postage, Rs. 4.

This new Marathi monthly is a welcome addition to the present number of magazines which is, considering the reading population, unfortunately very small. During the last few years quite a number of magazines were started by enthusiastic persons, but somehow or other some of them, although ably conducted, had to cease publication in the absence of encouraging response. Most of the existing magazines are also struggling hard to live. There of things. Mr. M. D. Altekar deals with them in an article appearing in this journal. The conductors of the "Parijat" seem to be alive to the various odds in the way of conducting a magagine successfully and it is their intention to run their new monthly on healthy principles. Their success will, to a great extent, depend upon the response they will get from the reading population.

The first issue of the "Parijat" contains articles by well-known writers on a variety of interesting subjects. The selection of short stories is well done. The number opens with a life-sketch of Sjt. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar, President of the Marathi Literary Conference recently held at Nagpur and is followed by a are several reasons for this state short sketch of the career of Mr. Bhawanishankar Niyogi, chairman of the reception committee of the conference. The "Authors' Diary," which is a special feature of this monthly, is sure to interest many readers. On the whole. the first number of the "Parijat," holds out promise of a successful career for the journal. It is well got-up and well-arranged and it deserves patronage at the hands of the Marathi reading public.

"MAHILA" (Jan. 1934), edited by Mai Varerkar, Khatau Vadi, Girgaum, Bombay, annual subscription Rs. 4.

The January number of this Marathi magazine, which is devoted to the uplift of women, is issued as a "Sahitya Sammelan Ank." It contains the presidential address of Sjt. Khadilkar and the address of Syt. Niyogi, chairthe address of Syt. Niyogi, chairman of the reception committee of the Marathi Literary Conference as also some of the resolutions of India and the Free Press of India are taken to task for not caring to cover the proceedings of the conference.

Mrs. Anusuya Nadkarni discusses the question whether respectable women should take to the stage. Mrs. Nadkarni seems to be an advocate of orthodox views and she stoutly maintains that more harm than good can come out of women taking to the stage.

"SWADESHI PRACHARAK"

The December number of this illustrated Kanarese monthly journal published at Mangalore does not confine itself to topics of industrial and economic interest alone, but contains more than one contribution of cultural value. Among the latter are those dealing with the glory of the Vijianagar Empire, the art of Uday Shankar, original poetical compositions and short stories.

This brightly conducted journal, which is in its second year of existence, though started originally as a purely Swadeshi propagandist journal, is now devoting a portion of its space to subjects of cultural interest as well, thus widening its appeal to the Kanarese reading public.

Art Notes ------And Events

Sterile Scholarship And Romance —Poisons Nation's Mind—Lady Abdul Quadir Leads—H. H. The Gaekwar Warns—Mr. Jayswal Deplores—Sir Prabhashankar Thinks Of Artisans.

By Kanaiyalal Vakil

Find the nation in its mind. It has many aspects and many stages of evolution and growth. For instance, the romantic mind that loves to live in the past, the opportunist mind that lives to profit in the present and the impulsive mind that speculates recklessly with the future. Are the annual conferences, exhibitions, speeches, resolutions, interviews and opinions which mark the terminal season of the year the index to the aspects of evolution and growth of the national mind? If they are, let us understand their national implications. Let us know and understand the mental equipment of those who influence and guide the national mind. The proposition is not an idle intellectual exercise. Is the national mind influenced, guided and prepared for its manifold reconstructive enterprise? Has it outgrown its romantic, opportunist and impulsive aspects? The answer is clearly not found in the conferences, exhibitions, speeches and resolutions still enmeshed in romantic sentiment and impulsive opportunism.

NATIONAL MIND.

Only in rare incidents does one obtain the hopeful glimpse of conscious direction of the present. I seek this sign because I have been convinced that there can be no nation-wide advancement in art and culture without a precisely alert and well-equipped national mind. In fact, national advancement in art and culture are directly and entirely dependant on the vital response of the nation's mind. Are we educating the nation's mind for that response?

LADY ABDUL QUADIR LEADS.

Lady Abdul Quadir's presidential address at the All-India Women's Conference, Calcutta, seems to me to be one of the most remarkably clear, straight forward and positively helpful utterances of the season. It is happily free from the sentimental cant which is still, unfortunately, the distinguishing asset for a great number of our "eminent" men and women who would but could not lead. Lady Abdul Quadir has, by her address, registered her claim for leadership. For her claim is based on the mental equipment, practical necessities and demands of the workers. She does not believe, she says, in "the multiplication of advice." She recommends no "new prescriptions." She would like to devote attention to "active work". And, as the president of the Conference, she refrained from the tresspass into the domains of those of her colleagues who had studied and given their special attention to specific problems of affecting the nation's womanhood.

EDUCATION NOT "ACCOMPLISHMENT."

Such worker-presidents are few and far between. Such clearly drawn limits, such economy of national efforts, such use of honest words for active work are a rare phenomenon. Rarer still is the modest dignity of the national worker who sees the justice of not trespassing into domains which other workers, by their study and devotion, have chosen for their particular form of service. Lady Abdul Quadir's most important contribution to the Conference is thus the well-equipped mental outlook of the worker. It is this outlook that has enabled her clearly to visualise the inarticulate demands of the awakened womanhood of India. She has, therefore, noticed the necessity for "an organised effort for the spread of vocational education."

WOMAN IS NOT DECORATIVE.

She formulates the demands of the future when she boldly accepts the incipient economic change in "the coming period" when many of the women "will have to live a life more or less independent of men," when "marriage will no longer be considered as the only career for girls." Training in handicrafts was, hitherto given, she pointed out a concrete example, "with the idea of adding to their accomplishments." But the days of the solely decorative "society" girls would, as they should, be soon past. And, art and culture must soon be accepted as vocational, as social necessities, not as social luxuries or intellectual pastime. Vocational training must be, she said, of "a practical kind" and "on economic lines."

ARTISANS AND WORKMEN

The "educational and social work" exhibition opened by Rani Laxmibai Rajwade was another of the helpful features of the exhibition. She announced the welcome news that a permanent sub-committee had been appointed by the local committee to be in touch with artisans and other workmen and tlso Government in order that their interests and their work could be adequately safeguarded. Rani Laxmibai Rajwade is one of the very few of the "educated"f women in India gifted with taste. And, if her services are available, as I wish they would be, for reconstructive assistance to artisans we would ensure more than hope for the now disappearing art homecrafts. They need to be rewelcomed in our homes.

THE GAEKWAR WARNS

The contrast was significant, the contrast between the mental outlook of Mr. K. P. Jayswal, the president and of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda who opened the Indian "Oriental" Conference at Baroda. Mr. K. P. Jayswal who spoke about a "sudden new turn" and "an altogether new orientation" for Indian scholars complained, rightly, of the lack of interest by "public men and politicians." The fact is there. It is, indisputably, deplorable. But it is not enough, however, to deplore it, if Indian scholars are to adjust themselves to their "new turn" and "altogether new orientation," fruitfully. If public men and politicians have been indifferent, it is largely their own fault. They have done practically, nothing to educate popular opinion or interest. And, the truth must be told that it is not only the Government of India but a considerable number of the pundits, of both old and new style, that has relegated Indian scholarship and research to domains remote from all contacts with popular life, needs and aspirations.

PETTY OUTLOOK

I speak from first-hand personal experience and convictions. The archaeological department has, maintains Mr. Jayswal, "found no advocate for its cause." That is not altogether accurate. For years I have continuously written in support of the department and advocated the necessity of well-planned advancement of historical research. The files of the "Chronicle" contain the record and ample testimony. But I have, almost invariably found that outside their domestic questions the scholars were practically unconscious of the cultural demands of the intellectual community. The proceedings and actual conduct of the Conference at Baroda continued to be more or less orthodox and conventional. It was left to H. H. the Maharaja of Gaekwar of Baroda to sound the note of warning in his opening address.

NOT SATISFIED

He would not be satisfied, he observed, "until our best scholars turn their attention to their less intellectual fellow-men and present the results of their research, in vernaculars, in a form readily intelligible to the masses. Nor must we neglect the urgent task of collecting and editing the folk-songs and folk-lore of the people. Folklore was a branch of orientalism which was too much neglected, and if they did not act now, much treasure would be lost for ever. While the earth would go on guarding buried treasures, cities and sculptures, folk-ways changed and folk-songs were in danger of being forgotten."

PAST SPIRIT—MODERN NEEDS

"With our new ways of recording such as gramophone records, and our new ways of popularising such as the radio, we may preserve and perpetuate the ancient culture. He emphasised the value of the cultural outlook in the solution of social problems arising out of the contact of the East and West. The historic process of civilisation, the main concern of the scholar, was to be applied and interpreted for modern conditions. They must, he added, "cling to the spirit rather the letter of the past, and adapt it to modern needs."

CULTURAL CORRELATION

The world of scholars will, be concluded, "judge your theses not by their bulk novelty of speculation or number, but solely by the qualities of ripe judgment, critical acumen and scientific method." He was, moreover, not satisfied with "merely getting the texts of the classics edited and published, which the man in the street could not utilise." It was time, he pointed out, that "Indian universities understood the need for this correlation of cultural studies and included it in the curricula of schools and colleges."

"LETTER" OF PROTEST!

Mr. Jayswal spoke of the "dutiful interest" of the public in remains of artistic and historic importance. He deplored the lack of interest by "public men and politicians" and the Conference ended with the authority to the President to forward "a circular letter to the various local governments, States, Universities and other literary and administrative bodies to bring home to them the incalculable harm that is done to the country by allowing important manuscripts and archaeological finds to be removed out of India either by way of gifts or sale and placed in the hands particularly of an individual scholar, library or association which did not maintain a policy of mutual exchange." The "oriental" scholars assembled at Baroda ought to know that it is not enough to disapprove annually public apathy and certainly not enough to address a "circular letter" of protest.

PROFITABLE TRADE

They ought to know that the circular letter of protest will not prevent the export of art treasures by those who have assured positions of privilege and influence by their trade. Some of them have been masquerading as the redeeming champions and exponents of Indian art and culture. Their activities have been doubly profitable. And, a "circular letter" of protest will not, surely, dislodge them. It is only the Central Legislature that can help to stop effectively the export trade.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

Here is something quite tangible and practicable for the "Oriental" Conference to attempt and achieve. And, I look forward to the day when the Conference will begin earnestly the education in art and culture of our "public men and politicians." For more than one reason and for more than one party in the game the task would be truly instructive. The import of art "experts" and the export of art treasures has been a regular and very profitable trade. If the Conference wants to control and end it, it will require more than a "circular letter" of protest and more than polite exchange of views once every year or so. The proceedings and conduct of the Conference are ample evidence of the fact that it remained untouched by the modern outlook indicated by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and his Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar. The Conference made no effort to suggest a plan or a programme to adjust its scholar activities and achievements to the intellectual and cultural aspirations of modern, contemporary, everyday life. It was not, in essence, different from the activities and exclusive outlook of an official departmental conference.

INTELLIGENT & REVERENCE

Mr. G. Yazdani, who presided over the "archaeology section" of the Conference, offered useful suggestions. He said that "in consideration of the re-awakening and the reconstruction which are taking place in our country at the present moment, a deeper study of the past and a reverential intelligent regard for our national monuments are necessary; and for this purpose the teaching of archaelogy at the different universities should be placed on a more systematic basis than that on which it rests at present." Archaeology is taught, he added, "merely as a subsidiary subject and that also only in three universities, Calcutta, Patna and Mysore. The courses of study at these universities are somewhat incomplete, and there is no provision for practical training, which as you all know, is important for archaeological exploration."

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

"As the archaeological service is," he continued, "more or less Indianised and as the shaping of the policy in future will be in our own hands I would suggest that there should be co-operation between the offices of the Archaeological Survey and University professors, for the training of students, specially in methods of excavation conservation of monuments and preservation of antiquities."

NON-OFFICIAL ENDEAVOURS

"In view of the vast expanse of our country and the abundance of monuments and relics which it contains, it is also desirable that in future archaeological exploitations should not be limited to officers of the Archaeological Surveys but should also be conducted by private institutions under competent guidance. I make these suggestions in the light of the proposals which have recently been made to invite foreign institution and societies to conduct research in India and permit them to take away a certain portion of the finds for museums of their respective countries. From my knowledge of such arrangements in Egypt and other Eastern countries I must state that the fixing of the legitimate share of the explorers in the distribution of the finds will remain an unsatisfactory bargain for us until our countrymen are fully alive to the importance and value of those finds." Both Mr. Yazdani's suggestion and warning are welcome. They have been, in fact, overdue and long delayed. But who are the individuals, which is exactly the agency, that will undertake to carry out his suggestions?

EMPTY RITUAL

The Conference at Baroda has not mentioned them. Who will carry out the thankless and not seldom unpleasant task of educating public opinion? Which is the agency that will be responsible for influencing and controlling the actions of the apathetic "public men and politicians?" Unless this is more definitely known, unless there is a regular plan and programme undertaken by the Conference, for educating them, the suggestions and warning by Mr. Yazdani will remain the subject of piously academic hopes an annual empty ritual of the "Oriental" Conference.

CULTURAL GUJARAT

The presidential addres s of Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri at the Gujarati Literary Conference at Lathi was, more or less, similarly treated and directed. Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Jhaveri recognised that the "time has come when we should seriously take stock of our faults and failings—harnessing our forces and organising our resources for the fulfilment of the glorious future which lie in front of us all. The field is vast and the activities are many. The Conference has to protect and develop each and every branch of Gujarati literature. It has to create and publish authoritative works of Gujarati language and literature. We have to combine our workers and writers. We have to establish printing presses, open up libraries and museums. We have also to amagamate, protect and develop the smaller institutions which work for our own literary advancement. And, above all, we have to organise a series of lectures, and make by our research work, the path of the future historian of our province easy and smooth."

ACADEMIC HOPES

Diwan Bahadur Jhaveri's suggestions are, like the suggestions of Mr. Yazdani, welcome. But like the "Oriental" Conference at Baroda the Gujarati Literary Conference at Lathi has left these comprehensive suggestions and recommendations in the mid-air. Who are the persons who will make it their own personal responsibility to carry out these suggestions. What is, precisely, the agency, the machinery, that will help their educative and pioneering work? The Gujarati Literary Conference has given no information or practical assistance.

"UNSCHOOLED ARTISANS"

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani who opened the Kathiawar Art Exhibition, attached to the Gujarat Literary Conference appreciated" the splendid and varied nature of the exhibits, which furnished a striking illustration of the highly developed artistic instincts of the unschooled artisans of Kathiawar.

Mr. Virendrarai Mehta, Chief Engineer, Gondal State, in his presidential address commented on the magnificence of Indian works of art, which had elicited the applause of foreigners."

The time has been long overdue for the recognition of the fact that the artistic instincts of the "unschooled artisans of Kathiawar would not only be wasted but atrophied as well if no systematic attempt is made to guide them towards their further advancement and enticonomic. They require more than academic appreciation and "the applause of foreigners." The imported applause will not be, cannot be, their salvation. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani has under his influence extensive areas of artistic territory still more or less, unexplored. He has, moreover, the position and privilege to assist practically, the artisans of Kathiawar towards a future artistically richer than its past. If he so decides, he can rescue these from the merely pious and academic hopes and appreciation of the Literary Conference.

A SIGNIFCANT FEATURE

A significant feature of these conferences in Gujarat, one at Baroda and the more modest one at Lathi, is their segregated unrealities. The "Oriental" Conference at Baroda and the Gujarati Literary Conference at Lathi had many points of fruitful contacts. And, yet the learned men assembled at these conferences could not even think of these contacts, the cultural problems common to both. For ought they cared the Conference at Baroda could have met anywhere in India. It touched no problem of culture or scholarship pertaining to the region of its sessions. The Gujarati Literary Conference was to all intents and purposes unaware of the Kathiawar Art Exhibition attached to it. It seemed unconcerned to discuss any question or problem of artistic importance to Gujarat or Kathiawar.

STERILE SCHOLARSHIP

These conferences, exhibitions, speeches and resolutions have still remained enmeshed in romantic sentiment and impulsive opportunism. They have been unrelieved by modern needs, demands and aspirations. The outlook is essentially orthodox. And, sterile scholarship and romance continue to enfeeble and poison the mind of the nation. The mental equipment of those who influence and guide the national mind is literaly antiquated. It cannot prepare much less direct the mind of the nation towards its manifold art and cultural reconstruction.

HUNGARIAN ARTIST

Mr. T. E. Gorai, the Hungarian artist, who represents the "Twenty-Five" group of modern artists in Hungary. He is visiting places of interest in India and is now in Bombay at the "Anchorage" Apollo Bunder.

Music On And Off The Marathi Stage

The Traditional Theatre And Its Main Attraction

BY: "M. B. M. C."

The Marathi Theatre, although it makes no extraordinary pretensions and has always erred on the right side of modesty, is undergoing a steady and almost imperceptible change against the onslaught of its mechanical rival, the cheap talkies and what is happening all the world over is happening also here—the metalisation of the fine arts that a recent cartoon or Low's so cleverly signalises.

A DISTINCTION.

The traditional modern Marathi stage is not dying: it cannot probably die. But it is difficult to deny that it has been undergoing a crisis recently and it would be interesting, in view of this situation, to notice what constitutes its main attraction, the features that give it a particular character and distinction and trace its development since the days of Annasaheb Kirloskar and the inimitable Deval who remain as pioneers and founders of the modern theatre.

This theatre, has always received a substantial patronage not merely from the Marathi speaking but a large section of the population and is even to-day sustained, if not in affluence, in a degree of decent condition by that patronage. The cheapening and vulgarisation of the Marathi stage by enterprising rivals who have heroically set out to fight the "trade" depression has, of course, produced its repercussions, although they not quite important.

A GALAXY.

The old stars of the first magnitude still burn in their brilliance of other days:—There are first Balgandharva, whose beautiful voice has not suffered, many ravages of time, and Pendharkar, on whose small but capable shoulders has fallen the mantle of the late Keshavrao Bhonsale and who has specially put us under a debt of gratitude by not merely embellishing and intellectualising the stage out by preserving the highest standard of musical quality—a distinction of our stage. Then there is Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar whose musical gifts and talent have contributed a great deal in the production of the Marathi drama although it is deplorable that she should not be in a position to appear on the stage and bring a new inspiration with her for the present.

TWIN ORMAMENTS.

Music indeed has been the "forte" of this stage, music, that is to say, of fine quality adapted to the technique of the stage. Before the cheapening of the stage began, the playwrights have been men of culture, literary men like, in addition to Kirloskar and Deval, S. K. Kolhatkar, P. K. Khadilkar, the late Gadkari and the younger and delightful Varerkar who uses a delicate and flashy pen, creative, if, at the same time, responsive to the influences of foreign writers (that is to say, in the best artistic sense).

Amongst actors the musical culture, too, has been the highest consistently with the demands of the stage. This music, is not "Mejliss" music, inevitably—the function of the theatre does not permit such an expression and restricts its creative and interpretative scope. Some of these stars shine much better off the footlights and flood the "mejliss" with a new brilliance. Mr. Krishnarao Fulambrikar, who supports Balgandharva is a striking instance in this phenomenon and those who had had the pleasure of hearing him at the Bombay Musical Circle concert last week could not but be impressed by the achievement in musical culture the Marathi theatre could boast.

THE MARATHA TRADITION.

Some of these actors are disciples of masters like the late Bhaskarboa Bakhle and the famous Vazeboa, men who occupied and occupy an important position in the world of music which fortunately remains unimvaded by mediocre artists and tinsel carecrists and who belong to the tradition in Maharashtra remarked by European critics like Mr. Fox-Strangways. With the exception of that remarkable woman, Tarabai Shirodkar whose achievement as a singer remains unique, in this city, Mr. Fulambrikar is probably the only pupil who learnt at Mr. Bakhle's feet and in whom the master's style survives. If the music were discarded out of the Marathi theatre its utter charm would fade away.

ART OF CONVERSATION

Transatlantic Variety

You may often have wondered what people talk about when they call each other up on a transatlantic telephone. So did we until to-day, when our considerate editor laid into our hands a verbatim report of a ten minute transatlantiv radio conversation between two noted personages.

This chat was between Commissar Maxim Litvinov in Washington and his wife, Madame Ivy Litvinov, and their son Mischa, in Moscow. It took place on November 17. Litvinov got a conneition through from the oval room in the White House. His voice was transmitted to Berlin by R. C. A. (Radio Corporation of America) short waves and thence to Moscow over regular telephone land lines. Mme. Litvinov's voice was carried from Moscow directly over a short wave circuit of R. C. A. communications in New York. They talked in English.

* * * *

The stenographic report of the conversation follows:

Litvinov:—Hellow!

Mme. Litvinov—Hello, darling! Hello, Hello! I hear you beautifully. How are you?

Litvinov—Please speak slowly, will you?

Mme. Litvinov—Yes.

Litvinov—I am now in the White House.

Mme. Litvinov—Yes, I know.

Litvinov—I have just been talking to the President, and his last words were to give you his regards.

Mme. Litvinov—Thank you very much, I have them.

Litvinov—Mr. Svirsky sends you his regards.

Mme. Litvinov—Thank you very much.

Litvinov—Everybody here is very sorry you did not come with me.

Mme. Litvinov—Oh!

Litvinov—Also the President and Madame Roosevelt express their regrets that you did not accompany me.

Mme. Litvinov—That is very kind of them.

Litvinov—I am sorry, too.

Mme. Litvinov—Ah! I hope to come another time.

* * * *

Litvinov—How are you?

Mme. Litvinov—Very well. How are you?

Litvinov—And the children?

Mme. Litvinov—Very well. Mischa is also here and would like to speak a word to you.

Litvinov—Hello, Mischa.

Mischa—Hello.

Litvinov—How are your studies

Mischa—Very well.

Litvinov—Mischa, Mischa, can you hear me?

Mischa—Yes, I can.

Litvinov—Are you all right?

Mischa—Yes.

Litvinov How are your studies?

Mischa—They are very right.

Litvinov—Is Tanya with you?

Mischa—No.

Litvinov—Have you got Vina with you?

Mischa—No.

Litvinov—And Tanya?

Mscha—No, only I and mamma. How are you, papa

Litvinov—I shall be here another week.

Mischa—How is your toothache?

Litvinov laughing)—It is all right.

* * * *

Mme. Litvinov—Mischa has just come from school and wanted to speak to you. Tanya is still at school and could not come . Are you there?

Litvinov—Yes.

Mme. Litvinov—And is everyone in good spirits?

Litvinov—Yes. What kind of weather are you having?

Mme. Litvinov—Beautiful clean snow, lovely snow. We can't believe it possible. What time are you having? Ten o'clock, isn't it?

Litvinov—Yes, it is now 11 o' clock.

Mme. Litvinov—Here it is 7 o'clock exactly.

Litvinov—Thy have got sunshine here.

(Continued in Col. 5.)

(Continued from Col. 7)

Mme. Litvinov—Fine! We have sunshine also in our hearts.

* * * *

Litvinov—I talked to the President about your English.

Mme. Litvinov—English is going strong in Moscow. And how is everybody in the delegation Are they all well?

Litvinov—Yes.

Mme. Litvinov—Everybody is in good spirits?

Litvinov—Yes.

Mme. Litvinov—When do we see you?

Litvinov—I shall have to go now.

Mme. Litvinov— Goodbye, and my greetings to all American friends.

Litvinov—Goodbye.

Mme. Litvinov—Goodbye.—Louis Atlas in the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

Laugh Away Your Blues

"Father, what is a retaining fee?" asked the small boy.

* * * *

An important personage, opening an exhibition, began his speech: "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, before I begin to speak, I want to say——."

* * * *

"Was that the minister going down your steps just now laughing and whistling?"

"Yes, Martha, Religion isn't what it used to be."

* * * *

Insurance man (canvassing): "As it is, are you two putting anything by each week for a rainy day?"

Young wife (brightly): Oh, rather! Ten shillings a week for a saloon car."

* * * *

"Is it necessary to enclose stamps?" asked the poet.

"More necessary even than to enclose poetry," responded the experienced author.

* * * *

Would-be Writer: "What do you consider the most important qualification for a beginner in literature?"

"Old Hand: "A small appetite."

* * * *

"What happens to people who are so foolish as to allow themselves to become run down?" asks a doctor. They wind up in a hospital.

* * * *

"Yes," said the boastful young man, "my family can trace its ancestry back to William the Conqueror."

"I suppose," sneered his friend. "You'll be telling us that your ancestors were in the Ark with Noah?"

"Certainly not," said the boaster. "My people had a boat of their own."

* * * *

New office boy: "A man came here to thrash you a few minutes ago for selling him a dud car."

Boss: "What did you say?"

"I told him I was sorry you weren't in."

"A retaining fee," replied his father, "is a sum of money paid to a lawyer before he would undertake to do any work for a client."

"Oh, I see," replied the boy, "like putting a shilling in the meter before you get any gas."

Wife—Most women have a keen appreciation of humor:

Her Husband—Yes, the more you humor them, the more they appreciate it.

* * * *

Visitor—And you say your servant just stayed with you for two years?

Suburbanite—Yes, she says she doesn't believe in changing after she has gone to the trouble of teaching a family her ways.

* * * *

Mother—Tommy, have you been at the apples?

Tommy I haven't touched one!

Mother—But there were four aud now there's only one.

Tommy—That's the one I haven't touched.

* * * *

"That poor fellow made a big mistage."

"What was it?"

"He thought he could flirt, but the girl married him."

* * * *

John: "Does your father object to my staying so late?"

Jessie: "No; he says it serves me right for being in when you call."

* * * *

Cooper: "Who is your wife's favorite author?"

Coles: "The chap who writes the ads for the bargain sales in the newspapers."

* * * *

Magistrate: "Whatever could you have been thinking of to steal all these sheep?"

Accused: "I don't know, your worship I must have been wool gathering."

* * * *

"Yawning after a meal is a sign of indigestion," says a doctor It is sometimes a sign that the after-dinner speaker has begun his usual funny story.

* * * *

"A shilling's worth of carbolic acid, please." said the depressed-looking man.

"This is a hardware shop, sir, replied the assistant, regretfully, "so we don't stock it. But is there anything I can do for you in our special line of ropes, razors, or revolvers?"

* * * *

Jeanette (dramatically)—No more will I hear his foo'steps as the clock strikes eight, and the dining-room light will never burn low for him again!

Friend Gracious, Jeanette.

Jeanette—He will never sit on the sofa three nights a week and call me pet names as he has done for the last two years.

Friend You don't mean it!

Jeanette—And to-night I am going to burn all the old love letters in my chest of drawers.

Friend—But why? Are you going to throw him over?

Jeanette—Heavens, no! I'm going to marry him.

TO MEN!

If you suffer from any disorder or weakness peculiar to your sex, send me your detailed History with a self-addressed and stamped envelope for reply, and see what a harmless and inexpensive treatment I suggest you.

Prof. H. S. Gambers,
Consulting Sexologist.
AMRITSAR.

NIXAL

THE UNIVERSAL SOAP
Washes Everyway

COLD
HOT
BOILING

WHATEVER
Be your method of washing NIXAL is just suited to it. IT SAVES YOUR TROUBLE

and Everything

NIXAL
is mild and alkali-free and it will not fade the most delicate of shades

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SILK
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is good for your bath too!

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THE BEST OF ALL
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READY FOR A SPIN

Winter sports are virtually non-existant in sunny California, but Mary Pickford, whose estrangement from her husband, Douglas Fairbanks, has caused a stir among her admirers, was able to skate to her heart's content on the lake in Central Park. New York, which was solidly frozen by the cold spell. Photo shows Mary Pickford ready for a spin over the icy surface.

A complainant in a London police court said his wife was a shy woman. But, luskily for him she couldn't shy straight.

* * * *

"I understand both our sons are studying in Paris."

"Yes. Mine is a writer. He writes for money.

"Mine is an artist. He draws on me."

* * * *

Little Maiden—I've risked my life; I went up in a dirigible balloon.

Other Girl—What's that? I've ridden on the observation platform of a motorcycle.

* * * *

A man was a witness in a theft case He seemed to be stretching a point or two in favour of the accused, and the prosecuting attorney roared:

* * * *

Man—I understand your wife came from a fine old family.

Neighbour—"Came" is hardly the word—she brought it with her

* * * *

Stenographer (leaving): "How about a reference, sir?"

Boss: "You'll get a better job without the one I'd give you."

* * * *

"Do you know the nature of an oath?"

"Sure."

"Do you know you are not to bear false witness against your neighbour?"

"I'm not bearin' false witness agin him, I'm bearin' false witness for him."

* * * *

Johnny, at a tea party, was eating more than any of the others.

When they were all finished, the hostess went up behind him and asked if he would like anything else.

"No, thank you," was the sorrowful reply. "I can still chtew, but I can't swallow."

* * * *

He has just ben worsted in a business deal and he was very angry.

"I look upon you, sir, as a rascal," he said.

"You are privileged," said his rival, "to look upon me in any character you care to assume."

* * * *

A native was tried for theft, the evidence being that he had access to the room from which the theft was committed. As the magistrate was not satisfied with the interpreter's translation of the word "access," he asked the interpreter if he knew rightly what the word meant.

"Of course, your worship; access are things you chop wood with."

* * * *

The minister advertised for a man servant, and next morning a nicely dressed young man rang the bell.

"Can you start the fire and get breakfast by 7 o'clock?" asked the minister.

"I guess so," answered the young man.

"Well, can you po'ish all the silver, wash the dishes and keep the house tidy?"

"Say, parson," said the young fellow, "I came here to see about getting married—but if it's going to be as much work as all that, you can count me out right now".

One of the elephants at the zoo was coughing badly one morning, so the keeper was instructed to give it a bucket of water into which a bottle of whisky had been emptied.

"How's Sally?" he asked his fellow-keeper the following morning.

"Oh, just the same," was the reply, "but all the other elephants are coughing now."

* * * *

"How did you like Mrs. Green's talk on international relations, Mrs. Brown?"

"I couldn't stand it! It was terrible; her earrings clashed with the shade of lipstick she used; her shoes were not at all the thing for that hat she wore; and anyone ought to konw better than to wear a belt with a dress like that"

* * * *

"Almost every man can find work if he uses his brains," asserted the man who had travelled a good deal—"that is, if he has the ability to adapt himself like the piano-tuner I once met in the West of Queensland"

"'Why,' I said to him, for we were in a wild, unsettled country, 'surely piano-tuning can't be very lucrative here? I shouldn't imagine that pianos were very plentiful in this region,'

'No, they're not,' said the piano-tuntr; 'but I make a pretty fair income tightening up wire fences!

* * * *

Smith and Jones met again after several years, and in the meantime both had married. Naturally, the conversation veered round to family affairs

Said Smith: "I am going to try to get a divorce, for my wife hasn't spoken to me for over six months."

"Better be careful," replied Jones. "Don't do anything you'll be sorry for You won't get another wife like that."

* * * *

Maggie, aged eight, was caught stealing sugar and sent to bed Her father, a minister, was away, and returned late in the evening.

"Mamma, I want to see daddy."

There was no response from below.

"Mamma, please let daddy bring me a drink of water."

When this failed, a small girl in a white nightie stood at the head of the stairs and said, with dignity: "Mamma, I am very sick woman, and I must see the minister at once"

That brought daddy.

* * * *

Of foreigners who fail to understand English in the police court a correspondent tells the following tale:

"Pay one pound," said the magistrate

The Chinaman preserved a brick-wall countenance.

"You havee to payee one poundee," said the clerk.

Still the brick wall.

"You havee toee payee one-ee poundee," said the warder.

The Chinaman regarded him with the the gaze of an oyster.

Then up rosa the prosecuting counsel.

"Look here, Li," said he, "the magistrate says you've got to pay two pounds."

"No fear," shouted the Chinaman. "He only say one pound."

FROM FAR & NEAR

WORLD'S SMALLEST FISH?

The United States Bureau of Fisheries has on rerord a fish whose average length is six-sixteenths of an inch, with a maximum length of seven-sixteenths of an inch. This specie is purported to be the world's smallest fish.

THUNDER AND SOUR MILK.

If milk sours during a thunderstorm, the two phenomena are in no way linked. The fact is that such storms usually occur at the end of a hot day—when milk sours easily anyway.

RED INDIANS AND HORSES.

The American Indians did not have horses before the arrival of Europeans. The first horses were brought to North America by the Spanish invaders of Mexico.

PRESIDENTS UNDER ARREST.

Two Presidents of the United States were arrested while in office. Franklin Pierce and Ulysses Prant were both arrested for violation of carriage-driving laws.

ALMANACH DE GOTHA GOES ARYAN.

The Almanach de Gotha. the 170-year-old genealogical and diplomatic reference book, will in future, in its directory of noble families, confine itself to those who have at least four generations of purely "Aryan" descent, says a Berlin telegram.

BLOOD TESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

According to a Stockholm message, the taking of blood tests from arrested persons is authorised by a bill about to be introduced by the Government in Parliament as part of a general revision of the criminal law. It is stated that a blood test will be of great utility in determining whether a motorist suspected of drunkenness really has had an excess of liquor.

The Minister of Justice states that the taking of tests involves no risk, as it will only be done by doctors.

WHITHER BRITAIN?

Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Bernard Shaw, and Mr. Lloyd George are to contribute to a series of broadcasting talks beginning this month under the title of "Whither, Britain," Twelvve speakers representing all shades of thought and experience will be heard. Mr. Walter Elliot, Lady Rhondda. Mr. Winston Churchill, and Mr. Ernest Bevin are on the list. The series will begin on January 9, and are to continue on Tuesday evenings. Each speaker will give his idea on what the future of Great Britain ought to be and how the objects to be aimed at could be realised.

COMPENSATION FOR MOSQUITO STING.

A sting by a mosquito was held by Judge Beazley at Hull in mail week to have been responsible for the incapacity of a timber worker. Anthony Stephenson, and he awarded him compensation of £3 7s. 6d. for the time he was off work.

The Judge held that the occurrence was an accident arising out of and in the course of Stephenson's employment.

As workmen were lifting deals, they stated, swarms of mosquitoes flew out. and one settled on Stephenson's forearm, stinging him. Septic poisoning supervened.

FAMOUS VIOLINIST FEARS KIDNAPPERS.

Yehudi, Menuhin, the celebrated boy violinist, who arrived in London in mail week will make the first broadcast, which will be relayed to the world, on January 7, from New York. He is to receive the largest fee ever paid to any artist for broadcasting.

"What this fee is we dare not divulge for fear of kidnappers," his father explained to a reporter yesterday. "One rather ugly incident has already occurred, and because of this we are having to take extra precautions."

SCOTT MANUSCRIPT FOUND IN RUSSIA.

The manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Talisman" which was bought by a Russian Ambassador for £1,000 at a London auction in 1868 and which was subsequently lost, has now been found in the archieves of the Historical Museum. The manuscript, a voluminous notebook in a morocco cover, is well preserved.

"The Talisman" was published with "The Betrothed" in June, 1825.

PEARLS FORMED IN HUMAN BODY.

A doctor operating on a man's kidneys has found in them several genuine pearls about the size of a pin head, according to a paper read by Professor Langfield to the Norwegian Scientific Society, says Reuter's Oslo correspondent. They had formed there by exactly the same chemical process as that which produces pearls in oysters, and equalled in lustre pearls of the finest quality.

WARNING TO WIVES.

Warning to wives who rush their hard-working husbands through dinner and out to play bridge, eat an drink and bring him home in the early hours of the morning was sounded in an address by Dr. John A. Oille, assistant professor of medicine, University of Toronto. Such actions by wives, he declared were heading their husbands "straight for the grave."

High blood pressure faces the man living under these circumstances, the doctor said.

"TRUE BEAUTY" CONTEST.

A new kind of beauty contest, called a "true beauty contest" is nnder way at Seattle. Here are some of the rules: No flappers, no paint, lipstick or rouge; no bleached or dyed hair; no plucked eyebrows; no low-necked dresses; no coloured nails and no sheer hose.

A Century Of Progress

World Fair At Chicago As Seen By An Indian

(By Dr. P. M. Nanavaty)

It had been decided by the U.S. A. Government to accord His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda an official reception when the latter visited the World Fair at Chicago on the 28th August 1933. So, when his Highness arrived at the Fair at 11 a.m. on that day a salute of 21 guns was fired by the authorities and a guard of honour presented arms. After inspecting the guard of honour, his Highness, accompanied by Mr. Grand Smith, representative of the exhibition, and the British Consul-General, visited the administrative building of the Exhibition. After signing the visitor's book, we went by a special ferry boat into Lake Michigan to take a general view of the World Fair.

The Fair had a length of about eight miles and was situated on the banks of Lake Michigan on land which had been reclaimed from the lake. The whole show had been divided and sub-divided into various sections. It represented almost every section of art as well as science, and the exhibits occupied a length of about 80 miles in all. A minute observation of all the details of the exhibits would have taken two to threee months. So we had to be content with only a bird's-eye view of the exhibition.

HALL OF SCIENCE.

There was a big building known as the Science Hall, where Science was shown in its different aspects. The origin of oil wells, the mechanism of digging them, the process of extracting oil from land and purifying it as well as the process of distribution were shown in one corner. We saw also the various processes of rubber production. In the Chemical section, the utility and importance of all the chemicals were explained with experiments and illustrations.

In the Medical Section there was an artificial man, Robot, in which the whole digestive system was shown with the aid of electricity. With the aid of specially devised pumps the circulation of blood in the body was shown, illustrating the whole process in a simple way. There was also the figure of a transparent man made of celluloid in which the skeleton and all the organs of the body were shown.

In another section, the whole process of human development in the womb, from the day of pregnancy to the birth of the child, was shown by different models.

The Dental section exhibited the method of cleansing teeth, the different dental diseases with their specific remedies and the importance of clean teeth for maintaining the health of an individual. All the recent advances in the different methods of preparing artificial dentures were also exhibited.

The Railway section explained to us the wide gulf existing between age-old methods and the modern arrangements of the locomotives and carriages, including the latest aluminium light and air cooled railway carriages. The Aerodrome had also very interesting illustrations, where one could see the most modern developments in aviation.

MOTOR SECTION.

The Chevrolet motor section had established a plant, and here all the different operations of the manufacture of motor cars were shown. 22 motors were being daily manufactured by this plant. The whole was so systematically arranged that by the application of the principle of division of labour and latest labour-saving devices the maintenance of the standard of efficiency was carried out at the same time as the lessening of the cost of manufacture.

In another section the most modern housing conditions were shown. There were houses of "today" as well as houses of "tomorrow."

In the Electric section, the various uses of electricity in modern world were shown. In the Wonder Land, the different types of toys, diverse children's games and pleasant scenes for boys were shown. Arrangements were made here by the employment of specially trained nurses, to allow the parents to go freely round the Fair after entrusting their children to these nurses.

In the American Indian Section, there were dances and songs, a museum of commodities made by them and their homes. In the Military section, the barracks, field kitchens, anti-aircraft guns, search-lights and various other appliances of war, were exhibited.

The progress that was made during the century in the methods of travelling and transport, occupied one part. Horse-riding, carriages, cycles, countrycrafts and steamers—all these various kinds of travelling were shown in a systematic way by means of special theatrical performances.

22,000,000 dollars were expended after this World Fair. The daily running expenses amounted to about 20,000 dollars. Bonds were issued in Chicago to meet the expenses. About two or three lakhs of visitors, on an average, daily visited it and the fee was only 50 cents, i.e. about Rs. 1½. The organisers of the Fair had made arrangements and in every section an expert was stationed, who explained to the visitors his own section in details. There were cinemas, talkies and various kinds of sideshows, and motors were at their disposal of the public to go from one place to another. Restaurants were established where the visitors could have English, Italian, German, Bohemian and other kinds of dishes. For old persons there were small carriages like rikshas which were drawn mostly by students of schools and colleges.

In America, the motto of every intelligent man is to learn and earn, and education is given not only for the sake of livelihood, but also to impart an impetus to the student world to resort to any kind of work. Students pass their vacations in busy time, working as waiters in hotels and restaurants, as secretaries, etc.

This Fair was a unique example of what man could do to meet his most luxurious tastes and it explained to the visitor the remarkable change brought about in the course of one century. It is estimated that about five crores must have visited the show and according to Mr. Roofs, the President, it was expected to be a successful weapon to break the present trade depression. The World Fair is a huge store-house of all articles of manufacture and amenities of life of East and West, and though Rudyard Kippling has said that

East is East and West is West,

And never the twain shall meet.

—in this World Fair, East and West have made a common cause for increasing the importance of not fully represented as it ought each other, though the East was to have been.

THEATRE IN RUSSIA

American Playwright Describes Soviet Drama As Integral Part Of Society

Russian theatre to-day, in direct contrast to the theatre in America, is a permanent organization, meaning something definite and vital, and functioning in direct relation to the society in in which it exists, according to Elmer Rice, noted American playwright and author of "Street Scene," "Counsellor-at-Law" etc., who lectured in Montreal recently under the auspices of the Saturday Night Club.

One came away from the theatre in Russia, he stated, with the feeling of tremendous vitality, excitement and enthusiasm, realizing that the theatre was an integral part of society, something intensely vital and intensely important to that society. "Mind you," he said, "I don't think that there have been any masterpieces written in this new theatre, although the relaxation of censorship—and it is relaxing—and the development of the young playwrights may bring them. But you do come away with that feeling which I have explained. The feeling about the theatre in America is one of apathy and indifference."

Mr. Rice drew sharp contrasts between the American and Russian theatres on two points—the relation of the workers to the theatre and the social function of the theatre. In America, he stated, the policy with regard to the theatre was the familiar one of rugged individualism—"getting on in the world by stepping on the face of the other fellow." The worker in the theatre was never sure of his job, and while working, instead of being concerned with the fulfilment of his artistic impulses, had to think of other things. There was no continuity of employment and the worker never really got to know the persons with whom he worked, Mr. Rice stated. The playwright was in a particularly bad position. He had to please the manager, and the particularly vicious aspect of this was that most managers would not touch a play that did not have sufficient movie possibilities.

LIFE IS SHUT OUT.

That, he stated, was the relation of the worker to the theatre in America. On the other point he was of the opinion that the American theatre had very little social function and was unrelated to the problems of the people of America to-day. "In fact," he said, "it seems that the theatre is deliberately shutting out anything that is life, anything that is important and significant." It aimed mainly to amuse, and while that was all right, in Mr. Rice's opinion, he believed that every art that was important had been functional. The theatre in Russia on the other hand, Mr. Rice continued, was a distinctive, continuing organzation. The workers were not worried by the constant dread of being fired; they were secure and permanent, having none of the economic fears which haunted the American actor. They played a variety of parts in a variety of plays, and they had the enormous advantage of getting to know the people with whom they worked.

Plays were sometimes studied for two or three years, explained Mr. Rice, before they were produced, with every aspect carefully considered, bringing advantages not only to the worker, but to the theatre itself. The plays, also, were kept alive—those that warranted it—and were produced in repertory year after year.

Turning to the second difference between the Russian and American theatre, Mr. Rice stated that in Russia the theatre was a vital part of the social mechanism, fostered and financed by the state. The surplus returns made by a certain type of theatre was taken to meet the deficits of other theatres more costly to operate, while any general deficit was met by the state, he explained.

The subject-matter of the plays, he continued, generally dealt with social problems and had direct bearing on society. Here Mr. Rice pointed out that all plays shown in Russia were not socialistic, as was sometimes thought to be the case.

STANDARD OPERAS STAGED.

Mr. Rice described at length the different types of plays produced in Russia, and also the operas. He stated that the standard operas were produced, and also the Russian classics, noting in passing while speaking of opera, that "Russian music to-day is pretty conservative and much in the orthodox manner."

With regard to plays, Mr. Rice stated that he had seen two Shakespearean productions during his visit in the country, and that the "Front Page," rowdy American newspaper play, had been produced there. In showing such plays, the Soviet drew an example from them, as Mr. Rice explained: "The production of the "Front Page" was probably to show the corruptness of American journalism." In most cases, he said, there was some sort of prologue presenting the play as an example of such-and-such and showing its consequences.

Mr. Rice described a presentation of "Hamlet" which he attended in Russia. The play lasted something like four hours and there was not one dull minute, he maintained. Naturally according to the Soviet doctrine, all philosophy and metaphysics in the play were eliminated, "and it became a thrilling story of who should become King of Denmark. This may sound silly, but I can assure you that it was quite convincing and plausible."

Ophelia became a different character in the play. "Ophelia's madness always seemed incredible to me," said Mr. Rice, "and I never believed in it." In the Russian version, he explained, following the killing of Polonius, the King, to wipe out the nasty taste of that episode, throws a wild party. Ophelia drinks a good deal more than she needs, and, allows several young gallants to become unduly familiar with her. The next morning, recalling in misery the events of the night before, she throws herself into the lake and drowns—a purely logical conclusion, in Mr. Rice's opinion.

PATRIOT IS HERO

The strong patriot was nearly always the hero in modern Russian plays, but censorship had relaxed to the extent that those who thought wrong were now pictured with sympathy and understanding. "When there is an American in the play," said Mr. Rice, "he is always the hero. When there's an Englishman, he's the villain. I don't know how they stand on Canadians. I didn't go into that."

Mr. Rice dealt at some length with the children's theatre in Russia, stating that it was an important function. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had been produced there, he said, naturally with all the philosophy cut out and minus little Eva. "It is a story of two old negros," he explained. "One who is old and feeble and dies in the end, and the other who shouts out for his rights and is the hero, of course. It is perfect Soviet propaganda."—"Montreal Gazette."

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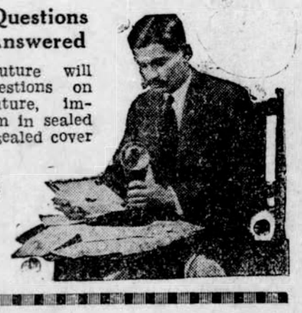

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World Fellowship Of Faiths

A World Fellowship of Faiths Convention was held at Chicago from August 27th to September 17th inclusive, 1933, which was attended by representatives of religious faiths from all parts of the globe. H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda had been specially invited to deliver the opening address. His Highness is seen seated second from right in the middle row in the inset photograph, in which are also seen representatives of the Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Sintoism, and other religions.

Why Moonlight Is Blue

AND ARE TOMATOES FRUITS OR VEGETABLES?: RECENT RESEARCHES IN SCIENCE

Dr. G C Simpson, the director of the British Meteorological Office has summarised in the "Meteorological Magazine" an interssting discussion on why moonlight is blue. It appears writes the scientific correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", that physically the colour of moonlight is precisely the same as the colour of sunlight, the only difference being in intensity. Sunlight is about 400,000 times as intense as mmonlight. The majority of persons and artists undoubtedly associate a yellow or golden colour with sunlight and a blue colour with moonl'ght, ye the wave-lengths of both mixtures are the same. The effect of difference of colour is due to the physiological apparatus of the eye. Light must be of a cetrain intensity before the eye can detect its colour. In clear moonlight all objects except the sky are seen by a light of intensity below he threshold of colour vision. As the sky is always a shade of blue, nothing but blue can be seen in moonlight. In sunlight the sky is a much more intense blue, but the colour of other objects is also visible. Dust in the air often scatters blue light from the sun's rays and makes it appear more red or yellow, and yellow becomes associated with sunlight.

CHEMISTRY OF TOMATOES

The chemistry of tomatoes has been commented on in "Chemistry and Industry." It appears that a factory for canning tomatoes has been ereced in Jersey. Many persons will be surprised to hear that Americans can more tomatoes han any other plant, though the canning of corn and peas is also extensive. The difficulty of classifying tomatoes as fruit or vegetable is reflected in the'r chemistry, as their acidity lies between that of fruit and vegetables. They contain a h'gh percentage of vitamin, including vitamin C, the anti-scorbutic agent; and also the substance carotene, which is associated with this vitamin but does not give the tomato its red colour. The unripe tomato owes its colour to a green chlorophyll. This is converted into a red hydrocarbon during ripening. The tomatoes exported from Jersey have to be sent three days underripe, whereas ripe tomatoes are better for canning. The chemists are beginning to unravel the connections between vitamin content colour, and taste in plants.

GRAVITY

The measurement of the force of gravity at all places on the earth's globe is a fundamental requirement for geographical knowledge. The small variations of gravity from place to place reflect variations in the earth's strucure and composition, both visible and invisible. Besides providing knowledge of the earth's structure, gravity variation is also a posible indication of deposits of minerals if economics value. Hence it is now a measurement of great practical importance. Until 1923 no accurate method of measuring gravity at sea existed as the apparatus was rocked by the ship and this source of disturbance remained uneliminated. In that year the Dutch scientist Vening Meinesz showed how he effects of the rocking could be eleminated. His design arose out of work on the land in Holland. The swampy, unstable earth of that country rocked he ordinary apparatus too much for accurate observation, and an improvement was necessary if good measurements were to be ma in many parts og Holland. Meinesz showed that if two pendulums are swung in opposite directions the effect of the disurbance due to the rocking of the pendulums' support by the ship may be removed. The pendulums are swung in a submarine at a depth of twenty metres in an ordinary sea, or thirty metres in a rough sea. Owing to the efforts of Meinesz and the Dutch Government four hundred accurate measurements of gravity at various places on the oceans of the earth have been made. His results show that gravity anomalies on the oceans occur in places where there is earthquake and volcanic activity.

STRANGE FISHES

The results of the last expedition of the famous Danish zoologist Johannes Schmidt, who died prematurely and unexpectedly this year, are gradually being published by the Carlsberg Foundation, which does so much for Danish science. Among the many remarkable fishes taken during the cruise there are further examples of those extraordinary angler fishes that live more than a mile beneath the surface and attract their prey by shining a light. Some of these sfishes provide advanced examples of a matriarchal organisation of life. The female is quite large, while the male is much smaller and lives as a parasite, permanently attached to the female. In the species Edriolychnus Dr. Tate Regan finds that the blood streams of both animals are continuous.

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Radio City Likes Mural By Brangwyn

Earlier Ban Attributed To Fears Which Prove False

Because Christ is depicted in heavy robes with his back turned so that his hands are the only part of the figure which show, Frank Brangwyn's mural representing the Sermon on the Mount, the first of four paintings by the celebrated British artist which are to adorn the walls of the RCA building of Rockefeller Center here, delighted the Rockefeller officers after they anxiously unrolled the canvas to-day, says the New York correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune" writing on December 5.

Brangwyn was asked to leave the figure of Christ out of the scene, which was to symbolize Man and Religion, but he included it and sent the canvas here accompanied by a message to the officials that once it was unrolled it could not be rolled up again.

The artist's idea was to make Christ the central figure, but officials of the Center said that "the Center is no more a church than a seat of Communism." This was a direct reference to the differences the officials had with Diego Rivera, famous Mexican artist, who placed a painting of Lenin in one of the murals he was doing for the Center. The officials objected to this and hid the picture of Lenin from view.

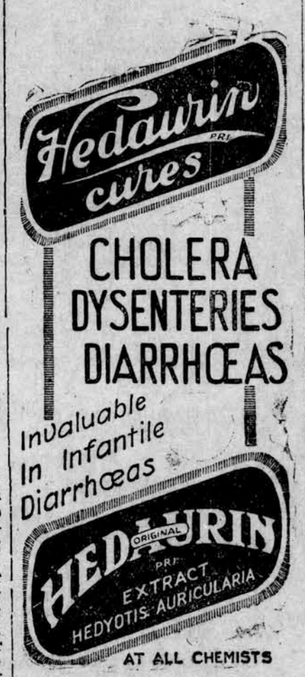
Brangwyn, who was commissioned to do four murals for the Center on Man's Relationship to Society, declared that painting the Sermon on the Mount without Christ was the greatest puzzle of his career.

The story blathered across Manhattan's front pages that "Rockefeller Center Bars Jesus from Mural." Officials of the Center issued a statement saying that the only question was how Christ should be represented in the picture. After consideration it was suggested using a "great light" shining on the mount signifying His presence in the background. But this left Brangwyn still more puzzled than ever.

Naturally the canvas was unrolled by the grave officials with great anxiety to-day. After a thorough inspection of the painting, however, the officials announced that they were delighted with it, the artist having solved the question by making the figure of Christ as inconspicuous as possible by turning His back and draping Him in heavy robes.

The officials feel that the painting is thus more appropriate for the walls of a business building than a representation of Christ in the foreground.

One wall of the RCA Building lobby, where Brangwyn's mural will go, is still blank because of Rivera's refusal to paint Lenin out of his great panel.



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Tippoo Sultan's Dreams

A GLANCE AT MOHAMMEDAN ONEIROCRITICISM

(By Rodolphe Louis Megroz)

One of the "Traditions" of the Mohammedan Mishkat declares: "the power of prophecy has passed away, yet revelation by dreams remains," and the student very quickly discovers that no literature is more eloquent of prolonged and intense interest in dreams than the Islamic. It is questionable if even the Chinese have set greater store by the study of dreams than the Mohammedan peoples from Syria to India. At least it can be said that such outstanding works as the Chinese "Meng Shu," or Book of Dreams, written during the T'ang dynasty, described as "a concise interpretation of various omens presented to the sleeper, and the "Meng Chan I Chih," in Seven Books written by Ch'en Shih-Yuan in 1562, have several counterparts in the Mohammedan literature.

There is, first, the great Arabic work of Khalil Ibn Shahin al Dahiri, entitled "The Book of Explanation of Dream Interpretation" which cites 31 other works on Tabir, i.e., the science or art of dream interpretation.

There is the Persian "Kamil ul Tabir," or Complete Dream Book, and similar works by Jafar Sadu, Ibn Sirin, and other sages whose studies of dreams are for our present purpose chiefly interesting as the background to an exceptionally curious document which every visitor to the India Office Library in London must have seen.

PERSIAN MSS.

This is the Register of his dreams compiled by the dreaded Tippoo Sultan of Mysore, who reigned from 1782 to 1799. The manuscript is in Persian, described by the orientalist N. Bland as "a wretched Shikestah." Most of the volume is blank. In the first 30 pages Tippoo wrote down an account of 39 dreams, some of the notes being very brief, others occuppying a full page. This intrepid and ruthless warrior who took the symbol of the Tiger for himself, crafty politician who was more unscrupulous than his famous correspondent, Bonaparte, shows here a concern with his dreams that has at various times been displayed by other great leaders and men of action, including Napoleon.

But the tone of these notes reveals that devotion to his faith which caused Tippoo subsequently to be ranked by Mohammedans as a martyr. Besides the pious expressions which occur in the accounts of the dreams, sometimes the Sultan prefixes to them the invocation, "Ya Kerim Karsar-Ya-Rahim-Ya Sadic" (O Thou gracious Creator! O Merciful One! O Just One!). It has to be confessed that, so far as the easily available biographical material goes (and that is no doubt not partial but none the less significant), the Sultan's frequent invocations of the Divine attributes of mercy and justice were not followed by his imitation of them in everyday life! It will soon be seen from the examples which follow that the dreams recorded by Tippoo are in keeping with his known character while adding a few traits not generally realised, at least in the Western world.

The Register of Tippoo's Dreams has never been translated completely from the Persian into English, but six of the longer and more interesting ones and also an account written down by Tippoo of an Apparition described to him, were translated and put into an Appendix by Alexander Beatson in his book, "A View of the Origin and Conduct of the War with Tippoo Sultan, and of the Siege of Seringpatam" (London, 1800. Beatson was aide-de-camp to the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General of India at the time of the war. Beatson says that the MS. book was found in a secret drawer of an escritoire in the Palace of Seringapatam by a Colonel William Kirkpatrick, who appears to have passed it over to Lord Wellesley.

STORY OF AN APPARITION.

First appears the account of the Apparition communicated to the Sultan: it is interesting to us not only because of Tippoo's obvious interest in it but for its own repesentative character.

"Meer Nasin Ally, and Abdul Kudoos Meer Meeran, on the 21st of the month of Zakery, of the years Shedab, 1226 from the birth of Mohammed, corresponding with the 28th December, 1798, represented, that a person of the Mohammedan religion, who had formerly been Adjutant of a battalion in the service of the Christians, came with his family to this place, namely, Kourial (or Mangalore) and stated in the following manner the reason of his having quitted that service.

That being one day at Calicut, at the house of the venerable Synd, and several persons of the Mohammedan religion being assembled there, he related to us, that two Hindoos and two Mohammedans, leaving their house with an intention of proceeding to Chinaputtun (Madras) had arrived at the place where Baillie, the European, was defeated; when on a sudden a voice exclaimed: "Stand! ye unknown!" They asked repatedly who it was, but the Mohammedans of the party not being able to distinguish, the voice again exclaimed: "In the name of God, stand!"

They thereupon stopped on the spot; and a person, covered with a veil, came, and standing before them asked whither they were going. They replied that they were proceeding to Madras. The apparition then said, "My sons, of such and such names, are at such and such a place: urge them to avoid as much as may be in their power, the service of the Christians. They have a sum of money in their house; let them engage in commerce or in agriculture, or in the service of a Mohammedan prince; or, otherwise, like me they will be involved in every kind of calamity."

They asked what calamity had befallen him. The apparition then removed the veil from his face, when it appeared he bore the countenance of a hog. He carried them forward some paces, and then assumed another figure. He gave the word of command in European, and deploying a regiment of hogs in line, he put them through their manual exercises. After this he again covered his face with the veil, and coming before them he related his whole story as follows:

That he was a commander under Baillie, the European, and during the battle he fired upon the Mohammedans, and loading a second time he was giving the word of command in the language of the Christians, to fire, when at that very moment he was struck on the head by a sword. And instead of repeating the Kulmeh Shehadut (or ejaculations, professing the belief in the unity of God and the mission of the Prophet) the same word of command still remained upon his tongue.

"On this account," said he, "I bear the countenance of a hog, and these other hogs are the persons who fired upon the Mohamedans."

Having said this, he vanished. The travellers went on, and upon their arrival at Madras by means of the names and description which had been given to them they found out the sons and related the whole of the above story, upon which the sons abandoned the service of the Christians."

The Baillie (or Bailey) referred to was the Colonel in command of British forces that Tippoo routed in 1780 and 1782 while his father Hyder Ali was still alive. Tippoo had acquired some knowledge of military tactics from the French officers in his father's service.

NUSHIRWAN'S DREAM.

In Mohammedan oneirocriticism swine symbolise bad or degraded people, and the same idea occurs in Greek mythology. It is interesting to compare with the above vision and also with the Greek story of Circe the Mohammedan story of Nushirwan's dream. Nushirwan was a prince of the Sasanian dynasty. In his dream he was drinking out of golden goblet when a black hog approached and thrusting its head into the goblet it drank also. The Prince consulted his minister Burzurjmihr, who expounded the dream. Nushirwan's favourite princess, he said, had a black slave who was her lover. He suggested that the women of the harem should be ordered to dance undressed in the presence of the king. One of them showed hesitation in complying and being protected by the others, was hauled forth and discovered to be a Hindu male slave. So was the wazir's interpretation verified. The imagery of the dream is so obvious as not to require any further explanation.

TIPPOO'S DREAMS.

To return to Tippoo, here is one of his dreams translated by Beatson:—

On the 12th of the month Behaufee of the year Herausut, 1124 from the birth of Mohammed (about 19th May 1796), on the night of Thursday, the following day of which was Friday, and towards the morning, this servant of God had a dream.

Methought it was represented to the presence that a Frenchman of rank was arrived. I sent for him, and he came; and when he came into the presence I was absorbed in business; and when he came near I perceived him, and I rose up and embraced him. I caused him to be seated and enquired after his health. And methought the Christian said, "I am come with ten thousand men for the service of the Khooda-daud Sircar (God-given Sircar). I have disembarked them all on the shore of the sea. They are all men of bold aspect, of robust form, and young. Having disembarked them all on the shore of the sea, I am come to present myself."

And methought I said unto him: "It is well done; by the favour of God all the preparations of war are here in readiness, and all the followers of Islam are, tribe by tribe, ready to prosecute the holy war."

At this moment the morning dawned and I woke."

The old English proverb that the wish is father to the thought is very applicable to such dreams as this. If Tippoo's dream had been realised in time, the history of India might have been completely different since the end of the eighteenth century. We have only to remember how Tippoo was about to begin his intrigues with France, and that those intrigues played a large part in the attempt of the French under Napoleon to conquer Egypt. His ultimate defeat and the fall of Seringapatam might certainly have been prevented or at least indefinitely postponed if he had not been disappointed in his expectations of French military support.

The next dream is dated by Beatson about 1786. It should be noted here that the dates are reckoned by Tippoo from the birth of the Prophet, a system invented by himself, instead of the orthodox Mohammedan calculation from the hejira (16 July, 622). This dream is placed by Tippoo "prior to the night attack upon the Marhattas" at Shanoor.

"Methought a young man of a beautiful countenance, a stranger, came and sat down, and methought I jested with him in the manner that a person playfully talks with a woman; at the same time I am saying in my heart, "It is not my custom to enter into playful discourse with any one." In the instant the youth rose, and, walking a few paces, returned, when he loosened his hair from beneath his turban and opening a fastening of his robe he displayed his bosom, and I saw it was a woman. I immediately called and seated her, and said unto her: "Whereas I before looked upon you as a woman, and jested with you, it now appears that you are indeed a woman, in the dress of a man. My conjecture has well succeeded."

In the midst of this discourse the morning dawned, and I awoke. I imparted my dream to the people about me and interpreted it thus: that please God these Marhattas have put on a clothing of men, but in fact are in character all women, by the favour of God and the aid of his prophet, on the 8th of the month and year above mentioned, on the morning of Saturday, I attacked the army of the infidels by surprise. I myself advancing with two or three hundred men, penetrated the camp of the infidels, crushing them as I went, as far as the tent of Hurry Punt Parkiah, and they all fled like women."

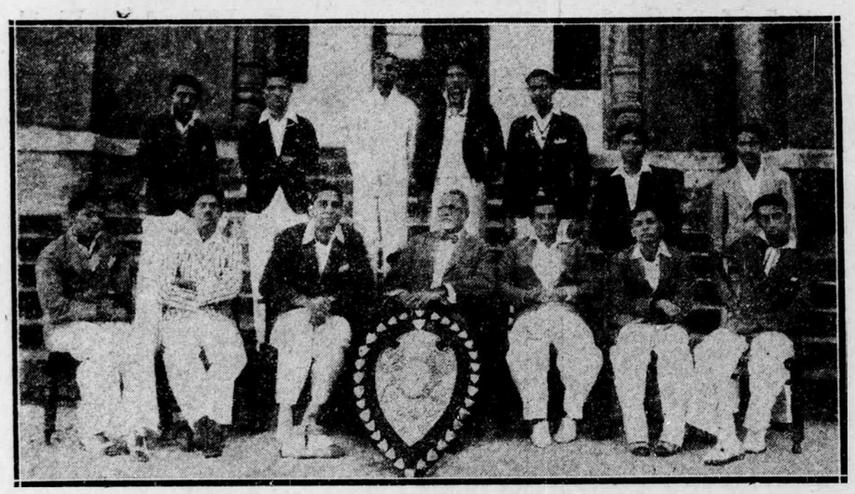
The date of the attack given above is two days later than that which is attached to the dream. The dream was on the Thursday night. His hatred of the British and desire to crush the Nizam and the Marhattas, and his fierce ambitions dominate most of the dreams recorded in the MS. volume. There are nine other dreams of Tippoo translated into English by N. Bland in a scholarly article on the Mohammedan Tabir in the 'Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society' (1856), all of which confirm the preceding observations. Even the last two dreams that Bland gives us are dominated by Tippoo's grandiose ambition, although they have a special interest because they relate encounters with apparitions of the poets Sadi and Jami, of whom the Sultan speaks with reverence, showing his respect for literature.

In fact one might say that Tippoo's dreaming would have been more fruitful to him if he had understood the wisdom in Tabir. In reading an article by W. Q. Judge in "The Path" (Aug. 1888) on "The Three Planes of Human Life" I was especially struck by the application of certain theosophical principles not only to Tippoo's vain dreaming but to the dreaming of most of us. In the article, which describes the states of Jagrata, Swapna and Sushupti (waking, dreaming and dreamless sleep) the writer stresses the importance of purifying the waking state so that the experiences derived from Sushupti and passing through Swapna should not be all lost. He says:—

"Jagrata acts on Swapna producing dreams and suggestions, and either disturbs the instructions that come down from the higher state or aids the person through waking calmness and concentration which tend to lessen the distortions of the mental experiences of dream life. Swapna again in its turn acts on the waking state (Jagrata) by the good or bad suggestions made to him in dreams. All experience and all religions are full of proofs of this. In the fabled Garden of Eden the wily serpent whispered in the ear of the sleeping mortal to the end that when awake he should violate the command. In Job it is said that God instructeth man in sleep, in dreams and in visions of the night. And the common introspective and dream-life of the most ordinary people needs no proof. Many cases are within my knowledge where the man was led to commit acts against which his better nature rebelled, the suggestion for the act coming to him in dream. It was because the unholy state his waking thoughts infected his dreams, and laid him open to evil influences. By natural action and reaction he poisoned both Jagrata and Swapna."

Although the theosophical terms are exchanged for others, the same predominating principle of self-purification as the basis of right-dreaming and true interpretation runs through all the books of dream wisdom, the most deservedly famous of which in the ancient world is that of the Greek Artemidorus, whose system of interpretation no doubt greatly influenced Arabic teachers. There is no radical difference between the dreams of a Tippoo Sultan or a Bonaparte and the dreams of the majority of spiritually undisciplined people, except only that blindness to the light and deafness to the voice of wisdom has more widespread and damaging consequences in the world when the vain dreamer possesses great power. It may be that one road to the millennium is by right-dreaming, and that indeed there can be no earthly paradise of goodness and beauty that is not a final conscious realisation of the divinity that we attain in the pure dreamless sleep of Sushupti.—"The Aryan Path."

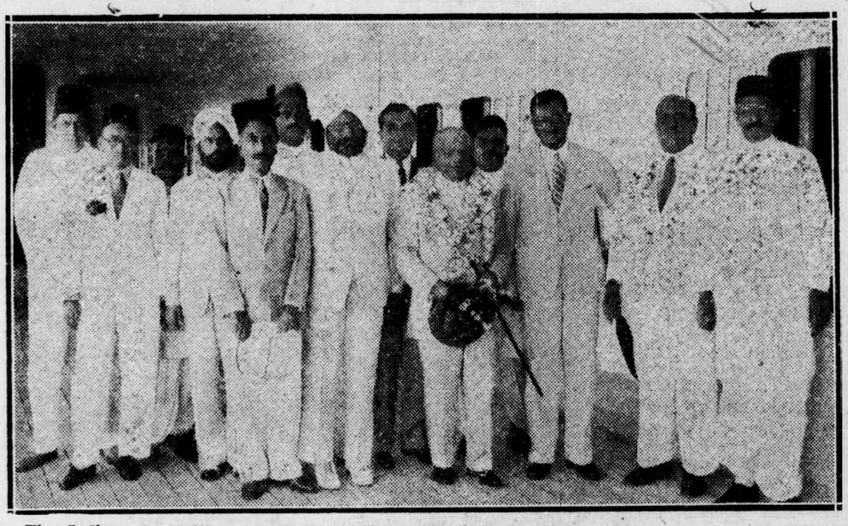
WINNERS OF NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD



The Bahauddin College Team of Junagad: Winners of the Northcote Challenge Shield for 1933-34 in the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Carnival.

Seated (fom left to right): B. V. Shukla, G. M. Khadkivala, Prof. T. A. Naqui, Principal Charles Saldanha, R. J. Pathak (Captain), W. N. Syed, H. H. Munshi.

Standing (from left to right): M. K. Pandit, S. A. Naqui, M. R. Tewari, Pratap Bhatt, N. V. Peshawaria, M. J. Maneck and D. K. Teraiya.



The Indian mercantile community of Singapore held a reception in honour of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda when the latter passed through the city on his way back to India from the United States two months ago. Photo shows His Highness in the midst of some of the prominent Indian merchants.

Chinese Statesman Makes Bloody Prediction

War Certain In Pacific In 1935 Or 1936, Says Dr. Wang

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Chinese Foreign Minister, has joined the throng which believes that in 1935 or 1936 there will be a forcible settlement of world problems and that it will start with a war in the Far East, writes Mr. H. R. Ekins, United Press correspondent Peiping, to the "Philippines Herald."

Dr. Wang, who may become Minister for Foreign Affairs again soon, or perhaps Minister of Communication, was in office when Japan invaded Mukden in 1931 But his tenure of office is remembered chiefly for his efforts to abolish extra-territoriality in China.

In warning that there must be an upheaval of mighty proportions before peace comes to the Far East Dr. Wang added his support to Chinese editors who for many months have been urging that China prepare for large-scale conflict in the Orient. Only by preparation along both military and economic lines can China hope to escape being merely a catspaw in a war in the Pacific, according to Dr. Wang.

Dr. Wang envisages a settlement of world problems in which Japan is stripped of her might.

"The destiny of the Chinese people rests with themselves," he said on a visit to Peiping. "And one other thing is certain. We definitely believe that any Power which pursues a policy of its own in defiance of world opinion will end in being crushed by the whole world."

Several reasons are advanced by those who expect a war in the Pacific in 1935 or 1936. They point to predictions of such by General Araki, Japan's War Minister. They draw attention to the fact that then Japan's extensive army reorganization will have been completed. They predict that difficulty, possibly failure, will be encountered in efforts to revise, extend or strengthen the Washington and London naval limitations treaties. The nature of the pessimism prevailing was exemplified by the "Shanghai Morning Post," in a recent issue.

NEGRO "MESSIAH" PREACHES NEW CULT

Claims To Have Descended In Cloud Of Fire

America's newest religious cult, Divinism, which has been spreading like wildfire in Harlem and other negro communities, is the subject of a judicial report made public by Judge Richard Hartshorne, of the New Jersey Court of Common Pleas, writes the New York Correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

A committee appointed by the judge found that Father Divine, the diminutive negro who is the leader of the cult, has convinced his followers that he is a new Messiah and that he descended into Harlem in a cloud of fire.

Divine, whose real name is George Baker, has established his "kingdoms" in New York, Baltimore, Bridgeport, Washington and other cities in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. His thousands of converts are chiefly coloured people.

POLICE EVIDENCE

Judge Hartshorne appointed an investigating committee after Divine had been declared to be a pubic nuisance by the Newwark authorities. In releasing the report, the Judge said he proposed to take no action against the evangelist, but would leave the public to form their own conclusions about his claims.

Police and social workers stated that this new religion had exercised a restraining influence over persons of former criminal character. Abundant evidence of alleged miraculous cures by the founder of the religion was presented to the committee.

HOMAGE TO A GRANDFATHER

The present Lord Tennyson, famous cricketer, now in his early forties a wine merchant, has written his memoirs, "From Verse to Worse," and dedicates them to the late Laureate in these terms: "To the memory of my grandfather still the greatest author in the family."

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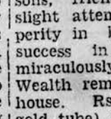
Solar Eclipse Concession



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Science Visualises Prehistoric Age

Time-Silenced World Lives Again Through Magic Of Modern Electricity

Peculiarly and realistically animated, the time-silenced world of prehistoric ages lives again by the magic of modern electrical science Countless centuries separate the clumsy beasts and men in "The World of a Million Years Ago" shown in the store of Henry Morgan and Co., Limited, New York, from the intricate mechanisms of the newest field of scientific endeavour—electronics—which make them breathe and move in the weird atmosphere of a forgotten past. These prehistoric men and animals was set in motion the first time on November 21 at a special preview, by the light of the star Achesnan, second magnitude constellation Briani, luminosity 200 times greater than the sun, that sent its rays 85 years ago, five years after Henry Morgan and Co, Limited, was established, and the light has just reached the earth to-day. Special equipment was installed to contact these light rays, and started the switch to put in action all the movement, sound and light, in this big attraction.

To recreate the movements and attitudes of these prehistoric beasts, Messmore and Damon, builders and creators of unusual things have turned to electricity and its newest applications. They have, in fact, turned to the smallest things now known to man—electrons—to give life and a setting of reality to huge mammals known only by their petrified remains. But electrons, properly harnessed, can do gigantic tasks. Thyratron tubes, built by the General Electric Company to control large quantities of electricity by the application of almost imperceptible amounts of electrical energy, regulate the lighting effects to provide a smooth, gradual change from daylight to night time settings for beasts whose pulses are those of electric motors. Known as hot-filament electron tubes these Thyratrons put the lights on and off so softly so utterly lacking in jerkiness, that the visitor is unaware of the shift until it is complete.

THYRATRON MEDIUM

One of the scientists responsible for the development of the Thyratron provides the story of its name. The word Thyratron is derived, in the Greco-Schenectadian manner, from a Greek word meaning door, gate, or portal, because its acion is that of a gate or valve. A heated filament gives off electrons, the flow of which is controlled by the tiny variations in the amount of current fed to another elemnt of the tube. And the volume of the electron flow in the tube in turn controls the flow of electrical energy in a power circuit.

Such precise regulation does the tube permit that, applied to a lighting circuit, the changes in light intensity are hardly perceptible to the human eye. In the Messmore and Damon show at Henry Morgan and Co., Limited this new type of lighting control will be seen for the first time in Canada. This summer, it has been operating at the World's Fair in Chicago, where several other installations of the same type of electrical equipment were important features. A Thyratron control panel operaed a gorgeous

Group-photo taken on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Bhavnagar Branch, under the chairmanship of Dr. H. L. Vaidya, Chief Medical Officer of the State,

NEW WORLDS TO CONQUER?

Man Will Ever Be Ready To Respond To Challenge Of Unknown And Undiscovered

After the two Poles had been discovered it seemed to many people that a time was rapidly approacring when he explorer would be left weeping like Alexander, because there were no more worlds to conquer.

Since the discovery of the Poles however, the world of the explorer does not seem to have narrowed.

New horizons have appared with the conquest of the air, and it is conceivable that new horizons will go on perpetually appearing till the crack of doom as a result of the ingenuity and curiosity of mankind, writes Mr. Robert Lynd in "News Chronicle."

Mr. Peter Fleming, in his brilliant book, "Brazilian Adventure" expressed the opin'on that the great age of exploration is over. No longer, he suggested, is the explorer faced by those perils and hardships that challenge the spirit of man to heroic ends.

This, howver, only means that Mr Fleming took his own perils and hardships lightly.

There was no lack of desperate risks in the adventure of the men who, recently, flew over the whirlwind-haunted summit of Mount Everest.

Professor Piccard in his balloon set out on as hazardous an errand into the unknown as any of the early discoverers.

And now Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth has sailed in the same spirit to the South in order to fly over the South Pole in search of new facts about the Antarctic Continent (if it is a continent).

It mihgt be imagined that the aeroplane, by leading so swiftly to new discoveries, would end by leaving nothing more in the world to be discovered. But here again we may be mistaken. One discovery may in the future as in the past point to a new goal for the explorer, and centuries hence men maf still be sending expeditions to the Antarctic to discover things never before known.

Such expeditions, I feel sure, can never be made simple enough or easy enough to cease to call for the explorer's magnanimity and endurance.

It is equally improbable that even if Everest is ever conquered on foot, an easy path will ever be made to its summit, so that the common man will be able to climb it in a holiday mood, as he climbs Snowdon from Llanberis.

Nor can I bel'eve that, even in a future crowded with giant aeroplanes and airships, a peasure-cruise to the roof of Mount Everest will ever become one of the normal experiences of human belngs.

ENDLESS SCOPE.

Even if Everest and Kinchenjunga were scaled to the last inch moreover, they would still remain largely undiscovered. We are apt to think of fixed po'nts such as the top of a mountain or the North Pole, as the supreme ends of exploration and to feel that, when these ends have been reached, the task of the explorer is finished.

This is because we have a narrow view of the possibilities of exploration, and because we take an inordinate interest in seeing a thing done for the firs time, but a diminishing interest as it is done again and aga'n.

Thus men were once thrilled by the fact that Captain Webb had swum the English Channel. Now that so many people have swum the Channel, however, we no longer feel that there is any supreme triumph in the achievement. If we saw a newspaper poster, "Woman Swims the Channel" we should be pleasantly interested, but not excited as by a great heroic feat.

Yet even to-day the successful Channel swimmer must be sturdy of heart and frame beyond the common—a hero or hero'ne worth a day's homage.

Successful feats of daring in the Alps, again, no longer touch the popular imagination. There have been so many of them that they have ceased to srike the imagination as extraordinary. Yet mountaineering literature is still heroic literature. In the popular imagination, however, the peak that has been conquered once has been conquered for ever and the drama of unique achievement has gone out of the matter.

The Poles, again, can never henceforth be so romantic to the popular mind, if they are reached by the old methods. No one can ever again discover them for the first time in human history.

Our imagination wakes up immediately, however, if some explorer sets out to reach them in a new way—by balloon or aeroplane or submarine .. Here once more the dramatic interest of "the first time" holds us spellbound.

I do not think tha we need lok on this enthusiasm for "first-time" achievements as evidence of deficiency in the human imagination. After all, the explorers themselves are deeply stirred by it. A great deal less of the world would have been discovere if it had not been for the craving of adventurous men to go where no man had ever been known to go before. It was this instinct that sent man centuries ago across the waste of the sea in small boats in quest of continents and islands known only in dreams.

The challenge of the unknown and the undiscovered has always been responded to by heroic natures and history rightly keeps their names in honourable remembrance.

Can a time ever come, however when the whole of the physical earth will have been discovered so that it will no longer be possible for anybody with the passion of the explorer to set out even for the barrenest corner of the world as its first visitor?

The time has certainly not come yet in the Himalayas, in Arabia or in South America.

If the time ever does come—and ti is not certain, for there may be peaks and depths that will defy and tempt man till the end of the world—will man devote his exploring istnct entirely to scientific discovery and spiritual quests?

I think there will still be other hero'c adventurers with a passion for new worlds to conquer who will set for the moon or look for some method of teleportation to the planets. The explorer will always find something to explore, even if for this purpose he has to invent a drug which will enable him to dwindle into an infinitesimal speck and go on his travels among the landscapes of the atom.

FINGERPRINTS MADE WORTHLESS

Criminals Have Tips Altered By Grafting Of Skin

The possibility that scientific enemies of society have, in some cases, has succeeded in el'minaing fingerprints caused speculation in law enforcing circles in Chicago.

Mal Coghlan, assistant State's Attorney charged with investigating a kidnapping, said stories had come to him that "Handsome Jack" Klutas, reputed leader of the gang, had had his fingerprints changed and his visage, which was responsible for his nickname marred to make identification difficult.

Police, inclined to scout the story recalled, however, that several months ago efforts to print the tips of the fingers of two bank robbers arrested near Ottawa, Ill., produced only smudges.

They said any successful attack on the fingerprint, regarded the only absolute identification method, would be a blow to he elaborate criminal detecting machinery built up all over the world.

Changing the skin of the finger tips is possible, Dr. Leonard Keeler, of northwestern university's crime detection bureau, said.

"It would be a terribly painful operation," he said, "but it is possible. The skin would probably have to be taken from the body of the patient, himself:. Evidence of the operation would be plain but of course, the change in the finger-tips would be permanent and previous prints would become worthless."

ROOSEVELT AIDS CHILD

Infantile Paralysis Victim To Receive Treatment

Little Catherine Murphy of Worcester, Massachusetts, nine-year-old sufferer from infantile paralysis, is going to have her chance. And all because of the interest of President Roosevelt.

She has just left for Worcester for Warm Springs, Ga. where she will receive treatment for three months at the same institution which cared for President Roosevelt. The treatment was made available through the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, and the generosity of 100 Worcester residents who are contributing toward the cost of the trip.

President Roosevelt's interest in Catherine's case began on a stormy fall day in 1932. Mr. Roosevelt was nearing the end of his strenuous campaign for election, and his itinerary allowed him only a few moments to speak as he passed through Worcester. Among those who waited in the rain was Catherine who wanted to speak to him because she knew he, too, had suffered from infantile paralysis.

Mr. Roosevelt sent Catherine a picture of himself and a note of encouragement, and finally arranged the trip to Warm Springs.

ENGLISHMAN MEETS SCOT

A Scotsman and an Englishman, two boyhood friends, met on a street in Edinburg after many years.

The Englishman said, "Mon, if it's nae auld Tammy! Lang may yer lum reek. Hoo are ye the noo?"

The Scotsman said, "Harold, Let's toddie along."
dle along."

They joined arms dnd sauntered up the street, passing old familiar places, amongst which was the "Old Pig and Whistle," where in years gone by they had spent many convivial hours together.

They passed the "Pig and Whistle," turned right round and passed it again. Invitations were off as if by mutual understanding. At the third time of passing the doors of the famous hostel flew open.

The Scotsman said, "Harold, dear chap, do you remembber? Do let's."

The Englishman said, "Och Ay," or words to that effect.

They entered, put their feet on the rail and looked around.

The Englishman said, "And where hae ye been this lang syne?"

The Scotsman said, "Oh, casting about, dear old egg. Java, China, British Columbia—fine country that—lots of shootin', just at one's back door to to speak. Why. I was walking along in North Vancouver when I saw a cougar right in my path."

The Englishman said, "The heck ye did."

The Scotsman said, "Beyond doubt. I levelled my gun and shot him between the ewers."

The Englishman said. "Ewers, wot's ewers?"

And the Scotsman said. "Mins's a beer."

—G. P. Thorne, in The Royal Bank Magazine.

WOMAN HAS NINE LIVES

Hair-Breadth Escapes From Instantaneous Death

BRACKNELL (Berks).

I have met The Woman Who Cannot Be Killed.

On three occasions in her life she should, by every natural law, have been killed outright, writes the "Sunday Express" correspondent at Bracknell (Berks).

She is Mrs. Cooper, and this is the story she told me:—

"My first escape was when I was sixteen. The house I was living in at Dover was smashed to pieces by a great fall of the chalk cliffs. I was buried and had to be dug out with pickaxes and shovels.

"My rescuers could scarcely believe I was unharmed.

"The second escape occurred in Hyde Park when a car knocked me down and passed right over me I had four crushed ribs, but otherwise I was intact.

"The last was in America. I was standing beside a large maple tree at Albany, New York, when it was struck by a thunderbolt. The ground under my feet shook and the tree was split from top to bottom.

"I did not even suffer from shock.

WHY JERICHO'S WALLS COLLAPSED

The opinion that the walls of Jericho fell and that the waters of the river Jordan were dammed for the Israelites to cross as a consequence of a timely earthquake, is held by Sir Charles Marston, archeologist, who has been directing excavations in Palestine and Mesopotamia since 1925.

Sir Charles talked with ease to-day of the incident of 3,330 years ago when Jericho's walls collapsed.

"It has been my purpose," he explained, "since amassing sufficient means, to ascertain by excavation in Bible lands how far the early history of the Old Testament is correct.

"Concerning the quake may I point out that the fact that earthquakes caused both of these incidents—the fall of Jericho and the damming of the Jordan—it is suggested in Psalm 114, which reads:"

"The sea saw it and fled.
The Jordan was driven back,
The mountains skipped like rams.
The little hills like lambs.'"

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Sunday Edition

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BOMBAY SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1934

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN "CHRONICLE" CASE

Publisher On His Defence

Dr. Pattabhi's Statement Contained In Certified Copy Of Proceedings

"PUBLICATION NO BREACH OF GOVT. ORDER"

The prosecution produced a certified copy of the proceedings of the trial of Dr. Pattabhi before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Masulipatam at the resumed hearing on Saturday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay of the case in which Mr. Kesarinath Ramkrishna Gandre, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" was charged with breach of the order of the Governor-in-Council served on him in July 1932.

The charge against the accused is that he published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of November 4, a report under the heading "Why Dr. Pattabhi Broke Law" which contained a statement alleged to have been made before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Masulipatam by Dr. Pattabhi, which contained a message from a Congress worker in furtherance of Congress propaganda.

Rao Bahadur Mohanlal Desai of the Bombay C.I.D. tendered a certified copy of the Court proceedings of the case of Dr. Pattabhi obtained as directed by the Magistrate.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor pointed out to the Court that, although the statement of Dr. Pattabhi had been incorporated in the papers sent as forming the Court proceedings of the case, the statement was made after Dr. Pattabhi had been convicted, and therefore did not form part of the proceedings.

Mr. Kanuga, for the accused, contended that the papers sent by the Magistrate of Masulipatam must be taken as the papers representing the Court proceedings. If the statement did not form part of the Court proceedings it would not have been incorporated along with the other papers of the case and certified as a true copy of the proceedings of the case.

The Magistrate observed that this was matter for argument and the evidence of Rao Bahadur Desai was proceeded with.

PUBLISHED IN MADRAS.

Rao Bahadur Desai cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga said that the papers were sent to him in reply to his letter asking for a certified copy of the Court Proceedings of the case of Dr. Pattabhi. He was aware that papers in Madras had also published the proceedings of the case and also the statement of Dr. Pattabhi. He had not read the "Hindu" in which the report appeared but his attention had been called to the report after the accused was arrested.

The witness stated that he had served an order of the Governor-in-Council on the then acting Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. L. G. Khare and also on the accused. Mr. L. G. Khare severed his connections with the "Bombay Chronicle" in February 1933 and the order served on him was cancelled. No order was served on the Acting Editor of the Paper who took charge from Mr. Khare.

He was aware, he said, that the "Bombay Chronicle" had been for several months past, advocating the calling-off of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The prosecution then closed their case and the accused put in a written statement. In the course of the statement the accused said that he was the Printer and Publisher of "Bombay Chronicle" and that he denied having disobeyed the Order that was served upon him.

In publishing Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's statement, in its issue of the November 1933, he submitted the "Bombay Chronicle" merely published a substantially true Report of the proceedings of the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Muslipatam. The said statement was made by Dr. Pattabhi at the time of his trial in that court.

The article complained of was reproduced from the "Hindu" of Madras. The same statement together with the proceedings of the case was published on 31st October 1933 in the "Hindu," the "Swarajya" and the "Indian Express" English daily newspapers published in Madras and widely read all over India in general and the Madras Presidency in particular. It was published in the "Andhra Patrika," a vernacular newspaper daily read in the Madras Presidency, as a part of the proceedings of the case. The Government of Madras, within whose jurisdiction the trial of Dr. Pattabhi took place, has taken no exception to the publication of the Statement or to the publication of any report of the proceedings of the case. He begged leave to produce the issues of the said four newspapers, wherein the same statement was published as aforesaid.

The publication of a statement made by an accused person in open Court, whether written or spoken could not be legitimately described as Congress propaganda nor could it be correctly described, he submitted, as a "message" issuing from a person arrested or confined in jail.

He further submitted that the publication of the article in question did not fall within the purview of any of the Clause in the order served upon him.

The statement proceeded:—

"I may be permitted to point out that the "Bombay Chronicle" had been for some months past persistently advocating the complete abandonment of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The article in question, therefore, could not possibly have been published with a view to advocate or promote Civil Disobedience Movement, or as a propaganda in support of that movement. I beg to produce some issues of the Bombay Chronicle, containing articles advocating abandonment of Civil Disobedience Movement.

The order was served on me simultaneously in or about July 1932 with a duplicate order No. 1803 served on the then Acting Editor. In February 1933 the said Actind Editor left and a new Acting Editor was appointed. The Order served on the former was thereupon cancelled, but no new Order was served upon the new Acting Editor. Without prejudice to my submission contained in the paragraphs, I submit that I therefore honestly and in good faith, believed that the Order that had been served upon me had lapsed and was no longer in force.

I respectfully submit that I have not violated any of the clauses of Order No. 1803 Roll, and that everything reasonable was done to ensure that restrictions even on such an extraordinary character were adhered to.

I submit I am entirely innocent and pray that I may be acquitted."

MR. HORNIMAN'S EVIDENCE

Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel" called as a defence witness stated that he knew the accused who was the printer and publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" when he was in Editorial charge of the paper. The report that was published in his paper had been copied from the "Hindu", a Madras Daily which was received in the Office of the "Bombay Chronicle" along with other Dailies published in Madras

The "Bombay Chronicle" had since about May 1933 advocated very strongly the abandonment of the Civil Disobedience movement and had published several articles in the paper advoting the measure.

Beyond the statutory liability that was imposed on him Mr. Horniman said the Publisher and Printer was not responsible for anything published in the paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manker, Mr. Horniman stated that he did not know the source from which the "Hindu" had obtained the news but it was stated that it was from their correspondent.

Mr. Manker: If the "Hindu" made a mistake then you are prepared to fall with the "Hindu."

Mr. Horniman: That does not follow.

"A FANTASTIC SUGGESTION."

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, in arguing the case on behalf of the defence said that, it was fantastic and extravagant to suggest that the publication of a statement made by a person in open court offended against any clause of the order served on the accused under the Ordinance.

He submitted that the charge against the accused was that, he disobeyed an order served on him under the Emergency Powers Ordinance which, among other things directed him to abstain from the publication of any matter of the following description:

Congress propaganda of any kind, including messages from persons arrested.

Messages issuing or purporting to issue from persons confined in jail.

Immoderate criticism of Government or of Government officials.

Exaggerated reports of political events.

Notices or advertisements of meetings intended to promote the Civil Disobedience movement.

Photographs of persons taking part in the C.D. movement.

UNDER WHICH CLAUSE?

Mr. Kanuga remarked that it was important to ascertain under which clause of the above order the prosecution sought to bring the alleged infringement. Certainly it did not fall within clause 6 relating to the publication of photographs of persons taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement. Clause 5, which related to the publication of advertisement of Congress meeting also could not be made applicable, nor could anybody say that, the publication was an exaggerated report of political events.

The only clauses which remained to be considered were Clauses 1 and 2, which prohibited publication of Congress propaganda of any kind including messages of persons arrested.

The publication in the "Chronicle," Mr. Kanuga said, was a statement made by an accused person in an open court, and he asked the court if such a statement could be faithfully and correctly described as Congress propaganda. He submitted that the only answer that could be given to such a question was an answer in the negative. The most important word in the clause was "propaganda" and the question which the court was called upon to decide, and which counsel submitted, was very easy to decide, was whether such a statement could be called "propaganda."

The dictionary meaning of the word 'propaganda' was, spreading abroad any kind of doctrine. Counsel drew the attention of the Court to the fact that, substantially accurate reports of proceedings in courts of law were allowed to be published without the publisher bringing himself within the perview of the definition of defamation.

Taking that as an analogy, he said, that it may be safely argued that publication of reports of proceedings in courts, provided they were substantially correct, was permitted by law and was not in any manner considered objectionable by the law. His submission was that it would be a proper analogy to proceed upon in considering the facts and the law in this case.

STATEMENT FILED.

Mr. Kanuga continuing his defence arguments asked, if it was proper to characterise as "Congress propaganda" the publication of a statement, which was admittedly made by an accused person in an open court, a statement which was admittedly filed along with the records of that case and a statement which was incorporated in the certified copy of the proceedings that was supplied to the prosecution, which therefore, must necessarily be presumed to form part of the proceedings. Surely the "Bombay Chronicle" had done nothing more than publish, not only a substantially accurate but a most faithful report of the statement made by an accused person in an open court.

The Magistrate observed that the statement could not be considered to have been made in open court.

Mr. Kanuga, replied that the statement could not have been filed except as provided in Section 256 of the Cr. P. Code.

The Magistrate thought that the accused had no right to make a statement after his conviction and asked whether in an appeal to the High Court such a statement would have been considered.

Mr. Kanuga asked the Court to see it from another point of view. Would the Magistrate be justified, he asked, in sending to the High Court all the records of the case minus the statement thus made. He argued that such a statement ought to be considered as nothing else, but part of the record of the proceedings. He asked the Court to take the statement as it stood. The Magistrate of Masulipatam himself had certified that it was made immediately after the conviction. Therefore, it formed part of the same proceedings, although, perhaps, the chronological order as prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Code, was not strictly adhered to.

The Magistrate pointed out that Dr. Pattabhi when asked by the Court if he had any statement to make, had replied that he had none, and added that he must have given the written statement after conviction, the Magistrate accepting it. But that could not form part of the proceedings.

Mr. Kanuga remarked that, the action of the Masulipatam Magistrate amounted to having accepted the written statement.

The Court remarked that, it was not a mere statement, but a speech.

Mr. Kanuga: The acceptance of a speech in writing to the Court is a statement made to the Court.

Sir Hormazdiar inquired if the "Chronicle" had not figured in a similar case beforc.

Mr. Kanuga replied that a case was filed against the paper for publishing and advertising a programme of the Provincial Congress Committee. "I submit, Sir," he said, "that the statement of Dr. Pattabhi has come to this Court as part of the record, and it must be considered as such."

STATEMENT PUBLISHED IN OTHER PAPERS.

Counsel then invited the attention of the Court to the report of the trial of Dr. Pattabhi, published in the issue of the "Hindu" on 31st October last year, and stated that there was no indication in that report that the statement was made by Dr. Pattabhi after his conviction. The "Swarajya" of Madras also stated that "Dr. Pattabhi made the statement in the Court." The "Indian Express" of Madras also said: "Dr. Pattabhi did not put up any defence but made the statement." It was reasonable to infer from these newspaper reports that the statement formed part of the trial.

The prosecution contention that there was a variation in the report published in the "Chronicle" in that it stated that Dr. Pattabhi made his statement before the conviction, Counsel contended that the accused was under the honest belief that the statement was made as required by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Counsel next pointed out that an attempt to bring the publication within the first clause of the order, namely, the prohibition of Congress propaganda of any kind would be nothing else but fantastic and extravagant.

Magistrate: If it is not part of the proceedings, then it would be a message of the man who made it.

After some argument on this point, the Magistrate inquired if Dr. Pattabhi was a well-known man.

Mr. Kanuga said that, Dr. Pattabhi loomed large in the public eye in Madras and it was part of the duty of a newspaper to give news to the readers concerning well-known public-men.

Magistrate: That may be so, but I have not heard of this gentleman before.

The Police Prosecutor pointed out that he was an ex-member of the Congress Working Committee.

POLICY OF "CHRONICLE."

Mr. Kanuga proceeding asked the Court to take into consideration the policy of "Chronicle." The prosecution witness Rao Bahadur Desai had admitted fairly that for some months past the "Bombay Chronicle" had been very strongly urging that it was a great mistake to continue the C. D. movement. He requested the Court to read the wording of the order served on the accused and the impression left on one's mind was that the object of the order was to prevent all activities in support of the C.D. movement.

As the paper was advocating the abandonment of the movement, the publication of this particular report could not be said to have been done with the idea of propagating or furthering the C.D. movement.

"NOT A MESSAGE."

The prosecution, he said, could not deem it as a message because it was merely a statement made in court, and it was published in all the newspapers in Madras. Counsel made a request to the Court to consider also the fact that the Madras Government had not objected to the publication of the statement in the papers of Madras, where it was likely to do more harm. It could also be said in favour of the accused that, he was under the impression that the order served on him had lapsed.

HAD ORDER LAPSED?

The original order was served on the present accused and Mr. Khare, who was then the editor of the "Chronicle." Some time ago, Mr. Khare severed his connection with the paper and a new Acting Editor came in his place. The order was, however, not served on the new Acting Editor and the accused naturally believed that it had lapsed.

Counsel said, that he was advancing this argument without prejudice to his previous contention that the publication did not amount to disobedience of the order under the Ordinance.

The Magistrate here remarked that the Emergency Powers Ordinance had expired and the Ordinance Act had taken its place.

Mr. Kanuga said that he had instructions to urge that the order having been served under the Ordinance was invalid and remarked that the Ordinance Act did not specifically validate all the orders issued under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

The Magistrate remarked that he had held in a previous case that the orders served under the Ordinance survived under the new Act.

Mr. Kanuga said that he did not wish to press the point in view of that ruling and concluded his address by remarking that the statement published formed part of the proceedings of the trial of Dr. Pattabhi and must be taken as such.

ARGUMENTS OF PROSECUTION

Mr. W. K. Manker, Police Prosecutor, said that the accused was charged under the Ordinance Act, for a breach of the order served on him. The Order served on the accused as Printer and Publisher of the "Chronicle" prohibited him from publishing any matter containing a message from an arrested person. If the report that was published in the "Chronicle" was read, it would amount to nothing short of Congress propaganda. The meaning of the word 'propaganda' as defined in Webster's International Dictionary was, among others, an organisation for spreading a particular doctrine. Counsel here read the statement of Dr. Pattabhi and pointed out that the words "the Poona decision enjoin on Congressmen to follow individual Civil Disobedience" was nothing but Congress propaganda. Dr. Pattabhi also stated that he was a humble follower of the Indian National Congress, which was the accredited mouthpiece of the Nation. Which also appeared according to the prosecution was propaganda in favour of the Congress.

"STATEMENT WAS MESSAGE."

The last three lines of the statement, Counsel urged was a message, as Dr. Pattabhi had intended to convey to Congressmen the sentiment that they should not allow themselves to be demoralised by lathi charges or heavy sentences. The definition of the word 'message' was divinely inspired utterance; or advice or warning; and his contention was that the words in the statement of Dr. Pattabhi were a warning to the Congressmen.

Counsel contended that the whole article offended against clause 1 of the Order served on the accused. The Order that was served on the accused, Counsel stated, showed that the Government were watching the activities of the accused as the wording of the order was "Whereas the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing.... You have acted and are about to act in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to public safety....."

Counsel argued that even if the statement had been made in Court, it being a message to Congress workers, it could not be published by the accused, as the Order served on him had distinctly prohibited him from such acts.

"COURT AS PLATFORM."

The Legislature had with a view to preventing the Court from being used as a platform for Congress Propaganda, brought this measure into force, so as to exclude the publication of anything which tended to be in the nature of a message to Congressmen. In this case, even if the statement was held as forming part of the Court proceedings, his submission was that, it could not be reproduced without offending the order. But the prosecution case was that the statement did not form part of the trial, as would be seen from the record of the certified copy before the Court. If the statement had been made at the proper time, the Magistrate would have taken note of it and made some comments or observations in his judgment, which he has not done as the statement had not been made until after the sentence was passed.

The Magistrate reserved judgment till Tuesday.

MANCHESTER PROTEST

British Govt. Asked To Protect Home Interests Against France

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The recent decision of the French Government to reduce the import quota licences in respect of the United Kingdom cotton-goods by 75 per cent was discussed at a meeting of the exporters at Manchester to-day. It was decided to urge Government to take strong action to protect the interests of British trade. It was emphasised the reduction of quotas entirely nullified any benefits from the recent abolition of the 15 per cent surtax on British goods by France and suggested the quotas be fully restored pending the anticipated Anglo-French commercial discussions.

FRENCH IMPORT QUOTAS

Seriously Affects German Export Trade

(Special Cable.)

LONDDN, Jan. 5.

Berlin.—The German Ambassador at Paris has been instructed to enquire in regard to the new French import quotas which is estimated to mean a reduction of about 600 million francs in Germany's exports to France. This will so seriously hamper German have to be considered to make trade that new measures will good the loss.

DEVIDAS GANDHI TO SEE HIS PARENTS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

Mr. Devdas Gandhi who was released from the Multan Central Jail on January 2 is leaving here to-night to see his mother Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi who is lodged in the Yerowda Jail. He will then proceed to see his father, Mahtma Gandhi, who is now on tour in South India.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S HARIJAN FUND

Nellore Contributes Rs. 13,000

NELLORE (By Mail.)

It is understood the total collections in this district including jewellery amount to Rs. 13,000.

Nellore thus stands foremost in the Andhra Desa in respect of contributing to Gandhiji's Harijan Fund.—A. P.

H. CHAPMAN DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The death has occurred of Herbert Chapman (aged 52), manager of the Arsenal Football Club, whose control in the London team brought him widespread fame in sporting circles.

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